FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 175 *8 September 1978*

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Presented With BCP Membership Card No One C 1 1/A6
Soviet Komsomol Leader Awarded Jubilee Medal C 2 1/A7
Briefs: Tsolov's Activities Reported; Delegation Returns From Tripoli; Dragoycheva's Activities Reported C 2 1/A7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Lenart Receives CPSU Central Committee Delegation D 1 1/A8
Reportage on Visit of Soviet Foreign Minister D 1 1/A8
Rolandhis Interview [RUDE PRAVO 6 Sep] D 1 1/A8
Strougal, Rolandhis Review Cooperation D 1 1/A8
Chnoupek Receives Costa Rican Official in Prague D 2 1/A9
Bilak Receives Guyanese Opposition Leader D 2 1/A9
Havlin Receives Cuban Delegation Led by Raimundo Espinosa D 2 1/A9
CPCZ Delegation Leaves for DPRK Celebrations [RUDE PRAVO 6 Sep] D 2 1/A9
Mongolian Party Delegation Arrives in Prague [RUDE PRAVO 6 Sep] D 3 1/A10
Delegation Tours N. Bohemia D 3 1/A10
Romanian Assembly Delegation Tours Slovakia D 3 1/A10
Officials Attend Reception by DPRK Ambassador D 3 1/A10
Officials Attend Reception by Bulgarian Ambassador D 4 1/A11
MLADA FRONTA Reviews Trade Relations With Cuba [6 Sep] D 4 1/A11
Bratislava PRAVDA Reviews Aid to Cuban Education [5 Sep] D 5 1/A12
Strougal, Federal Ministers Visit Ostrava D 5 1/A12
Death Sentence Imposed on Schoolbus Hijacker D 5 1/A12
Czech Harvest Nearing Completion, Good Crop Reported [Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Sep] D 6 1/A13
Czech Daily Criticizes Leniency Toward Bribery [PRACE] D 7 1/A14
Daily Cites Havana Conference Accusations of CIA [RUDE PRAVO 5 Sep] D 7 1/A14
Briefs: Ideological Education Conference; Visiting Palestinian Farmers; Geological Expeditions; Cuban Party Delegation; Health Delegation to USSR; FRG Youth Delegation D 8 1/B1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Foreign Minister Addresses World Peace Day Meeting [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2-3 Sep] E 1 1/B2
Angolan Prime Minister Ends Official Visit [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Sep] E 2 1/B3

Leaders Attend Memorial Ceremony for Late Official E 3 1/B4
Officials Attend Brazilian Reception E 3 1/B4
Mittag, Soviet Minister Praise Soyuz-29 Mission E 3 1/B4
DPRK Ambassador Hosts Politburo Members E 3 1/B4
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Announces 10 Sep Antifascist Rally [6 Sep] E 4 1/B5
Briefs: Students From Mozambique; SWAPO Trainees; E 4 1/B5
Trade Contracts Concluded

HUNGARY

More on Premier Lazar's Official Visit to Mongolia F 1 1/B6
Darhan Speech Reported F 1 1/B6
Departs, Stops in Moscow F 2 1/B7
Arrives in Budapest F 3 1/B8
Communique Issued [cross-reference] F 3 1/B8
MTI Reports Budapest Talks With Soviet Party Officials F 3 1/B8
Gaspar Addresses TU Conference on Behalf of WFTU F 3 1/B8
Bela Biszku Reviews Development of Szazhalombatta F 4 1/B9
Valeria Benke Addresses Somogy County Conference F 4 1/B9
MTI Reports Visit of DKP Central Committee Member F 4 1/B9
Corrections to Reportage on Lazar's Visit to Mongolia F 4 1/B9

POLAND

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Comments on 'Calm' Gromyko-Warnke Meeting G 1 1/B10
Gierek Chairs Conference on Development Plans G 1 1/B10
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Comments on Swedish Official's 'Refused Entry' G 1 1/B10
Jagielski Receives Chairman of Austrian National Bank G 2 1/B11
Venezuelan Parliamentary Delegation Ends Visit to Poland G 2 1/B11
PAP Reviews Observance of DPRK's National Day G 3 1/B12
Kepa, DPRK Ambassador Address Anniversary Concert G 3 1/B12
Jablonski Receives Members of Congress on Alcoholism G 5 1/B14
State Mission Present at Audience Given by New Pope G 5 1/B14
[TRYBUNA LUDU 5 Sep]
Kruczek Attends Railway Workers Day Celebrations G 5 1/B14
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Assails FRG Bundestag Deputy's Policy Views G 5 1/B14
Giscard d'Estaing To Visit 23-24 September G 6 1/B14
Tejchma, Cegielski Attend Conference on Agriculture G 6 1/B14

ROMANIA

More on Ceausescu's Working Visit to Braila County H 1 1/C2
Addresses Mass Rally H 1 1/C2
Text of Speech H 1 1/C2
Travels to Galati H 8 1/C9
Manescu, Delegation Received by DPRK's Kim Il-song in Pyongyang H 8 1/C9
DPRK Reportage [cross-reference] H 9 1/C10
Maltese Government Delegation Visits 1-5 Sep H 9 1/C10
[SCINTEIA 6 Sep]
Initiatives at Geneva GATT Talks for Removal of Trade Barriers H 9 1/C10
Delegate to UN Speaks on Nonuse of Force H 10 1/C11
Romanian Delegate Addresses UNCTAD Session H 10 1/C11
Briefs: Florescu Visits Hungary; Belgian Walloon H 11 1/C12
Official; New Philippine Envoy

YUGOSLAVIA

Report on Tito's 7 Sep Talks With Slovene Leaders	I 1	1/C13
Toasts Exchanged	I 12	1/D10
FRG's Brandt Continues Talks With SFRY Officials	I 14	1/D12
Talks With Dolanc	I 14	1/D12
Meets With Bakaric	I 14	1/D12
Vrhovec Concludes Official Visit to Switzerland	I 15	1/D13
Issues Press Statement	I 15	1/D13
Returns to Belgrade	I 16	1/D14
People's Army Delegation Ends Visit to DPRK 8 Sep	I 17	1/E1
Arrives in Peking	I 17	1/E1
Serbian Delegation on Official Visit to FRG Province	I 17	1/E1
PRC Finance Minister Arrives in Belgrade 7 Sep	I 18	1/E2
Yugoslav Delegate Addresses IPU Conference in Bonn	I 18	1/E2
King of Sweden To Make Official Visit in September	I 18	1/E2
Membership of Delegation Attending Libyan Festivities [BORBA 3 Sep]	I 19	1/E3
Zarkovic Briefs Party Organs on Hua Kuo-feng's Visit	I 19	1/E3
Bakaric To Represent Tito at Pazin Celebration	I 19	1/E3
Ljubicic Receives Admiral Mamula To Mark Navy Day	I 19	1/E3
New Modern Missile Gunboat To Undergo Navy Testing [POLITIKA 6 Sep]	I 20	1/E4
Customs Official Discusses Drug Traffic Prevention [VJESNIK 2 Sep]	I 20	1/E4

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62

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ZHIVKOV PRESENTED WITH BCP MEMBERSHIP CARD NO. ONE

AU071234Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 Sep 78 AU

[Report on ceremony to present BCP membership card No one to BCP Central Committee First Secretary Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of his birthday, including apparent text of Zhivkov address recorded by announcer]

[Summary] "BCP membership card No one was presented to Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the BCP Central Committee headquarters today."

The ceremony was attended by Comrades [name indistinct], Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vladimir Bonev and Georgi Yordanov.

High-ranking functionaries and members of the Central Committee also attended.

Iliya Vulkov, secretary of the (?Sofia) party committee, presented membership card No one to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Iliya Vulkov stressed that the entire party is expressing its high appreciation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov as an outstanding fighter and courageous participant in the antifascist struggle, as first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and as the successor of Georgi Dimitrov's cause, as a fighter for the party's April line and as a promoter of our party's and state's cooperation and further convergence with the CPSU and the Soviet Union.

In his address Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated the following:

"Comrades, it is with deep emotion that I accept BCP membership card No one. I thank you for presenting me with this membership card today, on the occasion of my 67th birthday. I am particularly glad that this event coincides with the eve of the 34th anniversary of 9 September 1944, the birthday of socialist Bulgaria, which is also a second birthday for all of us, the communists of the (?pre-war) generation.

"We, the Bulgarian Communists are boundlessly proud of our BCP. We are proud of our participation in the events which led to the day of freedom, that brilliant autumn day. We are aware that the love and trust of the workers class and of working people toward the party, [words indistinct] as a revolutionary detachment of the worldwide communist movement, are not gifts from Heaven, but that this love and gratitude have been achieved and deserved by us at the cost of long decades of struggle, in the true sense of this term. We are naturally proud of our predecessors, of our contemporaries, of those who came before us, and of those who are living with us, as well as of the (?future generations who will live to honor) the name of Bulgarian Communists and the name of the BCP.

"In our country, Bulgaria, the name of 'communists' is a most honorable title. Unlike other titles, however, it is not conferred once in a lifetime. The title 'communist' must be justified and confirmed throughout a lifetime, it must be justified and defended by the way one lives. Membership cards are now being exchanged in our country, our militant ranks are being reviewed. What does the presentation of new membership cards signify? The fact that a person is given a new membership card means that this particular party member has justified and deserved the right to be conferred with the honorary title of a 'communist.' At the same time, in accepting the new membership card, the new party member is also assuming the commitment to live and work in the future as a communist, as a Bulgarian Communist."

"This is why, in accepting this membership card today, although a birthday is usually an occasion for a man to (?think of his past), on such a festive day I am thinking of the future, I am thinking of our future glory, of the difficulties lying ahead of us, and of the great, new achievements which our people and party will have to win. [passage indistinct]

"Allow me to assure you, dear comrades, that (?I will do everything within my power to justify the honor) of owning this party membership card, the honor of belonging to the party of those fighters who lived and died without a party membership card, but who, with the strength of their communist personality, with their loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, with their pure love for the Soviet Union, which is the hope and support of all progressive people in the world, who with their unshakable faith in the (?communist future) [passage indistinct].

"Thank you," Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated in conclusion.

Comrade Zhivkov's speech was listened to with great attention and accompanied by loud and prolonged applause.

SOVIET KOMSOMOL LEADER AWARDED JUBILEE MEDAL

AU061122Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU

[Text] A meeting was held this morning at the session hall of the Dimitrov Komsomol headquarters between the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Lenin Komsomol Central Committee.

At the meeting, Comrade Pastukhov expressed his thoughts on the most important document for Bulgarian youth--Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter. He also spoke on the activities of the Lenin Komsomol during its 60th anniversary.

In closing the meeting, Boycho Shteryanov, Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, awarded a jubilee medal, devoted to the centennial of Bulgaria's liberation, to Comrade Boris Pastukhov for his active efforts in strengthening fraternal friendship between Bulgarian and Soviet youths.

BRIEFS

TSOLOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today visited Vratsa Okrug, where he reviewed progress of construction work and agrarian activities. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TRIPOLI--The Bulgarian delegation led by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry, today returned from Tripoli, where it took part in the celebrations related to the Libyan national holiday. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU]

DRAGOYCHEVA'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, on 6 September received Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the Leningrad Komsomol organization. The meeting was attended by Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, and Vladimir Pazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 6 Sep 78 AU]

LENART RECEIVED CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD071500Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today a delegation of CPSU officials headed by Ivan Bodyul, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moldavia CP Central Committee. Comrade Lenart acquainted the guests with the development of Slovakia during the 30 years of the socialist construction of our country. He also informed them about the current tasks of party bodies and organizations in the implementation of the agricultural policy of the party.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

Rolandhis Interview

AU071530Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 78 p 7 AU

[CTK correspondent's interview in Nicosia on an unspecified date with Nikolaos Rolandhis, foreign minister of Cyprus: "On Czechoslovak-Cypriot Relations"]

[Text] Nikolaos Rolandhis, the Cypriot minister of foreign affairs, said in an interview with the CTK correspondent that "Cyprus and the CSSR maintain traditionally friendly relations and are developing manysided mutually benefitial cooperation." Minister Rolandhis further said that relations between the two countries have been developing very well, above all after the adoption of the CSCE Final Act, and recalled a number of agreements in the economic, trade, cultural and scientific spheres.

The Cypriot foreign minister said: "On this occasion I would like to underscore Czechoslovakia's solidarity with Cyprus' struggle for safeguarding the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. I would like to express the thanks of the Cypriot people and its government for Czechoslovakia's continuous support during the discussions of the Cypriot problem in the UN and on other international forums and conferences."

On Tuesday Minister Rolandhis left Nicosia for Athens where he had talks with Premier Konstandinos Karamanlis about the Cypriot question and bilateral relations.

Strougal, Rolandhis Review Cooperation

LD072320Y Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, September 7, CETEKA--Visiting Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis was received here today by Premier Lubomir Strougal.

They reviewed the successful development of bilateral cooperation, and stressed the interest of the two countries in its further expansion, particularly in economic and cultural spheres, in the spirit of the traditional Czechoslovak-Cypriot friendship.

Minister Rolandhis appreciated Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the struggle of Cyprus to protect its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Lubomir Strougal pointed out that the support given by Czechoslovakia to Cyprus in the United Nations and other international forums is in full harmony with its peace-oriented foreign policy, aimed at further relaxation of international tension, strengthening of friendship among nations, and expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES COSTA RICAN OFFICIAL IN PRAGUE

LD0808Z0Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received the Ambassador of the Republic of Costa Rica for Special Duties (Jose Savareso), in Prague today. The ambassador handed Chnoupek a message from the Costa Rican minister of foreign affairs. In a talk, the two representatives reviewed possibilities for the future development of relations.

BILAK RECEIVES GUYANESE OPPOSITION LEADER

LD072030Y Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Sep 7, CETEKA--Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here today General Secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana Cheddi Jagan. They exchanged information on the work and tasks of the two parties, discussed ways of intensifying cooperation and exchanged views on issues concerning the international communist and workers movement.

HAVLIN RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION LED BY RAIMUNDO ESPINOSA

LD071722Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The study delegation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee led by Raimundo Espinosa, deputy chief of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee department for education, culture and science, was received today by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK CELEBRATIONS

AU071535Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "For the Celebrations in the DPRK"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--A Czechoslovak party and government delegation, headed by Mayej Lucan, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR deputy premier, departed this Tuesday by air from Prague to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the DPRK's foundation. The delegation further consists of Vaclav Hajek, leading secretary of the Central Bohemian CPCZ Regional Committee; Zdenek Trhlik, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Martin Macuch, CSSR ambassador to the DPRK.

At Ruzyne airport the Czechoslovak party and government delegation was seen off by Michal Stefanak, deputy head of CPCZ Central Committee Department of International Policy; Frantisek Krajcir, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Michal Stancel, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs; and other officials. Yi Won-pom, DPRK ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

MONGOLIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

AU071543Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Mongolian Delegation in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--A delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Control Committee, led by Namsrayn Lubsanrabdan, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the party Control Committee, arrived this Tuesday in the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. In the CSSR, the Mongolian delegation will acquaint itself with the experience gained in the activities of party bodies and organizations, and with the work of control and auditing commissions in implementing the 15th CPCZ Congress conclusions. The delegation was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, by other leading workers of the CPCZ Central Committee and by (Luvsandambyn Batchongell), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mongolian People's Republic to the CSSR. In the afternoon, the Mongolian delegation was received by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. He acquainted the delegation with the results achieved in materializing the line set by the 15th CPCZ Congress and with the contests and methods of the control and auditing commissions' work.

Delegation Tours N. Bohemia

LD072332Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Namsrayn Lubsanrabdan, member of the party's Central Committee Politbureau and chairman of the party Control Committee, is visiting North Bohemia today. The guests are accompanied by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

ROMANIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TOURS SLOVAKIA

LD071300Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The official delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly continues its visit today in the Central Slovak region. The Romanian guests--headed by Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly--are accompanied by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, and by other representatives.

OFFICIALS ATTEND RECEPTION BY DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD072342Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Yi Won-pom, Korean ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception tonight to mark his country's national day. Among those who came to congratulate him on the 30th anniversary of the republic were Josef Kempny, member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Jindrich Poledník, secretary of the party's Central Committee; Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, and Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, as well as other officials from our political and public life.

OFFICIALS ATTEND RECEPTION BY BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD072002Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Khristo Shanov, Bulgarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception today to mark his country's national day. It was attended by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman and Josef Havlin, all secretaries of the party's Central Committee, as well as by other officials.

MLADA FRONTA REVIEWS TRADE RELATIONS WITH CUBA

AU071305Y Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 6 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Marian Kovac Havana dispatch: "Mutually Advantageous Cooperation; Economic and Trade Relations Between the CSSR and the Republic of Cuba"]

[Summary] The socialist states' share in Cuba's foreign trade turnover amounts to 80 percent; Czechoslovakia is one of those which maintains important trade contacts with this country. The long-term trade agreement for the 1976-80 period envisages that by 1980--compared with 1976--our exports to Cuba should increase 37 percent, our imports by 10 percent and the overall trade turnover by 21 percent. The main item among our imports from Cuba is raw sugar; other items include citrus fruits, fruit and natural juices, nickel, copper concentrate, chromium ore, glycerin, marble, marble tiles, tobacco products, rum and sweet liquors.

Engineering products hold the most important position among CSSR exports; among them are machine tools, high lift trucks, textile and tanning machines, sugar refinery equipment, mining machines, medical technology, industrial fixtures, diesel-aggregates, compressors, switching stations and a wide range of spare parts for electric power stations, sugar refineries and cement works.

Important export items in the nonengineering sector are cotton fabrics, chemical and pharmaceutical products, fire-resistant materials, tires, inner tubes, malt, hops and other consumer goods.

Another important sphere of mutual contacts is economic cooperation. Within the framework of this cooperation, Czechoslovak enterprises have built electric power stations, mill tandems [mlynske tandemy] for sugar cane processing in sugar refineries, dairies, a cement plant, equipment for extension of a ceramics factory, a plant for the elutriation of kaolin and so forth in Cuba. The CSSR will also deliver three power blocks, each of 125 megawatts capacity, to Cuba. The last unit will be put into operation in 1982. By 1980, we will also deliver machinery for sugar refineries and switching stations within the framework of enterprise loans.

The CSSR in interested in increased nickel imports from Cuba and will, therefore, participate in the construction of new plants by delivering machinery in compensation for deliveries of these plants' nickel production.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA REVIEWS AID TO CUBAN EDUCATION

AU061126Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Sep 78 p 6 AU

[CTK Havana dispatch: "Effective Form of Assistance"]

[Summary] More than 2,000 young Cubans are studying at the university-level institutions of the CEMA member-countries, primarily in Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa in the USSR, where they acquire knowledge in fields not yet developed in Cuba. During the last 6 years, more than 2,000 Cubans improved their qualifications in USSR enterprises, construction projects and design and research institutes; about 5,000 Cubans annually receive their workers classification in courses organized in Cuban enterprises and built with the USSR's assistance.

"This year Czechoslovakia, too, has effectively joined this form of assistance by concluding the intergovernmental agreements on temporary employment and professional training of Cuban citizens in Czechoslovak organizations. The agreement, which has been acted upon since May, envisages that Cuban men and women between 17 and 28 years of age will start working primarily in the enterprises of the Ministries of Transport, General Engineering, Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, Fuel and Power. The average duration of training and employment in the CSSR will be 4 years. A total of up to 5,000 young Cubans will alternate in Czechoslovakia, to become long-term cadres in the new sectors of the Cuban national economy. Czechoslovak aid is very important in the long-term plan of fulfillment of tasks in the Cuban Republic, within the framework of the socialist economic integration of CEMA countries."

STROUGAL, FEDERAL MINISTERS VISIT OSTRAVA

LD072236Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power; Michal Stancel, federal minister of labor and social affairs; and Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance, arrived in Ostrava today for this year's celebrations of Miners' and Power Workers' Day. At Mosnov Airport they were greeted by Miroslav Mamula, chief secretary of the North Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee; Frantisek Skacel, chairman of the North Moravian Regional National Committee, and other representatives of party and state bodies in the region. The guests later went to the Koblov pit of the Victorious February Mine, in Ostrava.

DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED ON SCHOOLBUS HIJACKER

LD080912Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The main proceedings in the trial of terrorists who staged an armed assault on a bus carrying schoolchildren in the vicinity of Cheb on 23 May with the objective of forcing it to cross the state border to the FRG ended at Pizen regional court today.

The defendants, 22 year old Robert Bares and 20 year old Vaclav Bares, together with another member of their family, Milan Bares, had organized their act well in advance. On the day when Milan Bares was due to start serving another sentence of deprivation of liberty for property crimes, they jointly raided a gamekeeper's lodge where they seized four shotguns, several hundred rounds of ammunition for these weapons, and other items.

Near the Jesenice dam in the vicinity of Cheb, the armed men broke into a bus carrying 39 students of the third form at the Ricany Grammar School and, threatening to shoot them, they forced the driver to go to the border post with the FRG at Pomezi. Throughout the journey to the state border they pointed their guns at the driver and at all the students, and released a number of them with instructions to tell the border guards to open up the road to the West. They threatened to shoot the 17 year old students, most of them girls, if their demands were not met. In the end they actually used their weapons. They shot the windows of the bus to pieces, they hit one of the girl students, and fired at security officials and border guards. In the end, Milan Bares murdered the bus driver in cold blood. The bus driver had--until the last moments--served as a hostage. The students spent long hours of anxiety and fear for their lives before they were brought to safety, thanks to the responsible action of a formation of the Federal Ministry of Interior. Members of Czechoslovak security and border guards then overpowered the three bandits. Milan Bares was killed during the subsequent shooting.

The proceedings, which lasted several days, fully confirmed the guilt of the defendants. The defendant Robert Bares was condemned to death, and defendant Vaclav Bares was sentenced to 25 years of deprivation of liberty for crimes of endangering public safety, robbery and theft, blackmail, attempted abduction abroad and attempted illegal departure from the republic.

These punishments, the death sentence and 25 years deprivation of liberty, which under the law can be imposed for especially serious and despicable crimes, are at the same time an emphatic warning for all those who, following the example of the Bares cousins, would want to introduce to our country the methods of Italian or West German terrorist gangs.

CZECH HARVEST NEARING COMPLETION, GOOD CROP REPORTED

AU0610100Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] At a press conference held by the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Food in Prague on 30 August, journalists were told that the harvest in Czech lands is nearing its end. By 30 August, grain was harvested from 71.1 percent of the sown area and straw gathered from only about half the area, a fact which might endanger winter crop sowing. According to the latest estimates, grain in some places--particularly in South, West and East Bohemia--will not ripen, thus making it necessary for grain and straw from between 10 and 20 thousands hectares to be processed in hot air drying plants. Farmers in Czech lands have been fulfilling the grain procurement plan in excess of 97 percent until now. Grain procured in the past few days had a humidity content above 20 percent. Despite the late spring and long-lasting cold, a good--although not a bumper--grain crop is expected in Czech lands. A good hops harvest, too, is expected in Czech lands this year.

CZECH DAILY CRITICIZES LENIENCY TOWARD BRIBERY

AU0071507 [Editorial Report AU] Prague PRACE in Czech on 6 September on page 4 carries a 700-word article by J. Kubik criticizing the use of bribes and the people's leniency toward them. The article, which is headlined "Let Us Not Walk Blindfolded; Fighting Bribes Is Not a Matter of the States' Organs Alone," opens with the description of a case where an intoxicated driver--after causing a traffic accident--offered a laboratory worker a "reward" for "rectifying" the result of his blood analysis. Drawing a conclusion from this and another case, the author says: "There are even more cases when one offers and the other accepts, or even demands a bribe. It is a public secret that some patients come to the doctor with an envelope that sometimes contains the savings of many years. They believe that this is the only way to be treated properly and professionally." To illustrate the point, the author cites the case of an old woman who did not believe that anybody who did not take bribes could be a good physician, and adds that often bribes are paid not only to get preferential treatment but also to obtain confirmation of work disability.

The article further explains why bribes are harmful: "By bribery and corruption, individuals are asserting only their own interests; they are trying to gain undeserved advantages and profit at the expense of others. These are socially harmful phenomena that are aimed at undermining the working people's trust in the impartiality of the state and economic apparatus. Each such case negatively affects the basic principles of socialist coexistence and socialist ethics."

The article states that in the course of 1 year, 162 persons were sentenced for bribery, but admits that "those who offer and accept bribes are, by far, not always prosecuted. The difficulty lies in the fact that this illegal activity is usually confined to two persons who have a joint interest in keeping it secret."

The concluding section of the article urges the courts to make better use of the work collectives when dealing with bribery cases, and the trade union organizations to openly stand up against the culprits, which would have an educational influence on the workers. "Fighting negative phenomena cannot be a matter of the state organs and of repressive measures alone. It is no less important to create a public opinion that is irreconcilable toward all manifestations of violating the principles of socialist ethics."

DAILY CITES HAVANA CONFERENCE ACCUSATIONS OF CIA

AU0807307 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 78 p 7 AU

["(Pos)"--signed article: "The Broad Conscience of the 'Freedom Defenders', What the Tribunal 'Youth Accuses Imperialism' Has Shown"]

[Excerpt] Valuable, convicting facts are emerging; facts on how the CIA tried, and is trying, to infiltrate the MPLA, the ruling party of present-day People's Angola, which has a socialist orientation; facts on the CIA's close ties with PIDE, the ill-famed political and torturing police in former fascist Portugal; and facts on how the CIA supported Portuguese fascism and colonialism, while simultaneously--even at that time--safeguarding "in time" its positions in the puppet "liberation" movements FNLA and UNITA, in the event that a turn would take place and the development would be directed toward Angola's independence.

It was proved that Holden Roberto, the top boss of the FNLA, had received at least 450 tons of weapons from China, and $300,000 for the CIA's "special operation" in 1975. At that time, in 1975, the CIA's main resident agent in Kinshasa was Stewart E. Methven, the CIA's "merited veteran" from Vietnam.

Anybody is good enough for the American CIA for destabilizing progressive regimes, for carrying out sabotages, assassination attempts and murders. But this particularly applies to South African racist generals and the mercenary rabble, and last but not least to the Maoists; the "Chinese mandarins," as they were characterized in the tribunal, also saw the corpus delecti--weapons produced in the United States, Britain, Belgium, the FRG, the Republic of South Africa and in China. The world crime agency, as the CIA was called in Havana, has again been stripped, and yet more than before.

BRIEFS

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE--The ideological conference on party education, held this Monday in the Klement Gottwald iron and engineering works in Vitkovice, stated that last year the quality of the lecturers' cadres had been improved. The conference positively appraised the activity of the Drahomir Kolder cabinet of political upbringing and the cabinet of propagandists and agitators, rallying a large aktiv of lecturers on enterprise organization. Although the group of the ideological commission of the CPCZ enterprise committee found certain shortcomings when checking 22 operational units in the works, it also appreciated good examples of effective agitation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

VISITING PALESTINIAN FARMERS--A delegation of the General Union of Palestinian Farmers, headed by the union's secretary general, Abu al-Haya, arrived in Prague by air this Tuesday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CSSR Union of Cooperative Farmers and was received by Pavel Jonas, chairman of the CSSR union, who acquainted the guests with the successes of CSSR's socialist agriculture. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITIONS--The CSSR is sending geological expeditions to 10-15 countries in the world each year. At present, they are working in the USSR, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, Mongolia and Cuba. Further expeditions are preparing for work in Libya, Jordan, Venezuela and Nicaragua. They are also to participate in ground research for the irrigation canal between the Mediterranean and Egypt's Saharan areas. Other CSSR geologists are participating in laying the foundations of a modern geological service in Laos. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 6 Sep 78 p 6 AU]

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION--A study delegation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. During its stay in Czechoslovakia it will study party work in education, science and culture. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD]

HEALTH DELEGATION TO USSR--Czech Minister of Health J. Prokopec yesterday departed at the head of the CSSR delegation from Prague to Alma-Ata, to attend the international conference on basic health services organized by the WHO and UNICEF. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 5 Sep 78 p 4 AU]

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION--An eight-member delegation of the FRG Socialist University Students Union, which had attended a bilateral seminar on questions of ideoeducational work at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, yesterday departed from Prague for the FRG. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 4 Sep 78 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES BERLIN WORLD PEACE DAY MEETING

AU071456Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Sep 78 p 5 AU

[Report on 1 September GDR Peace Council Meeting in Berlin on the occasion of World Peace Day]

[Excerpt] At the GDR Peace Council meeting in the Berlin Alexanderplatz Congress Hall on Friday, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer declared in his speech: "For the states of the socialist community which are leading the worldwide struggle for peace and international security, 1 September has always been more than merely an anniversary date. We are celebrating this day as the world's day of the struggle against the policy of war, of the use of force, of exploitation and oppression of other peoples. We want to make peace a lasting form of the people's life. This is in line with the nature of socialism and communism, and only this can be the meaning and content of a socialist state's policy." He stressed:

"The picture of current international relations is contradictory. It calls for vigilance and demands action. We have no choice. We must, yes, we must intensify, even multiply the struggle for peace and disarmament."

Unambiguous Proposals of the Socialist States

The present exacerbation of the international situation is hampering the "already complicated disarmament negotiations," Foreign Minister Fischer declared. "The majority of the agreements achieved up to now have been achieved in the course of detente. They are at the same time both the result and the content of this development. At present, what imperialism and reaction are stating against the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, under the flag of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, is designed to hamper further progress, and even to reverse it. Today, the forces hostile to detente combine physical, that is armed forms, and ideopolitical forms of aggression, and are constantly trying to exert economic and political pressure. The latest machinations and manipulations speak for themselves. The imperialist states are waging ideological war against socialism both frontally and on the periphery, and they are even risking the use of military force."

Oskar Fischer termed the right to a life in peace "The first human right." "To clearly depict the immediate advantages of detente and disarmament for the people, for the constantly better implementation of human rights, would thus undoubtedly be a great field for recognized work of the peace movement."

To achieve peaceful, prospering relations, he said, the whole strength of the world public is required. "For this, the states of the socialist community have presented an unambiguous program and have submitted concrete proposals which were also included in the appeal of the Moscow session of the World Peace Council Presidium for defending the achievements of detente," the foreign minister continued. "We are for such partial steps which ultimately would bring us closer to general and total disarmament. We are ready to ally ourselves in this question which is of such central importance for the existence of mankind today with all those to whom peace, as it is to us, is a matter of the heart."

The UN special session on disarmament was described by the GDR foreign minister as an event that is unparalleled in the past history of disarmament negotiations and even in international relations altogether.

"The socialist states have extensively and clearly elucidated their projected disarmament proposals. They proved that socialism and peace not only complement one another, but that they are inseparably linked with one another, that the arms race is initiated and constantly fanned by the aggressive imperialist forces exclusively." Peace and security, he said, are indivisible. The same applies to the responsibility for them. The duty to peace is binding for everyone, and this is precisely what today requires, deeds rather than mere words for disarmament."

The Imperialists Cannot Fool Us

The results of the UN special session constitute "a remarkable step on the road toward a world disarmament conference. Its convening is on the agenda. This conference can adopt binding decisions. It can bring about a turn in the disarmament question." At the same time the struggle to ban the neutron bomb requires particular attention. The forces of reaction, of aggression, of militarism and of the military-industrial complex are still strong. They must not acquire new means for mass destruction. Production of such means would encourage a new round of the arms race.

The powerful world protest movement made it possible to delay a decision on the production and development of the neutron weapon. "Imperialist maneuvers can neither deceive, nor divert, nor disunite us."

We derive confidence and optimism from the fact "that the political activity of the people's masses has never before been as great as it is now. National and international activities are acquiring greater and greater dimensions and are reaching a broader audience. To constantly inspire this force and to strengthen it is a great task of the organized peace movement."

In conclusion, the GDR foreign minister stressed: "In the heart of Europe, on German soil, through the GDR a state has developed whose policy is aimed at peace, security and cooperation. The 30 years of the GDR have become a symbol of 30 years of German peace policy. They are an expression and result of our fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. World events such as the joint space experiment, show what achievements socialism is capable of."

ANGOLAN PRIME MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

AU071550Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Sep 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday evening, Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, gave a dinner for Lopo do Nascimento, prime minister of the People's Republic of Angola, Politburo member and Central Committee member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party.

During an exchange of opinions, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, questions of the two countries' policies, of the international situation and of the development of bilateral relations were discussed. The sides paid tribute to the high level of cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola and affirmed the two states' determination to put their relations on a long-term basis and to constantly develop and deepen them.

His vacation in the GDR having ended, Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento has departed for home.

LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL CEREMONY FOR LATE OFFICIAL

LD080854Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] With deep emotion, relatives and fellow fighters paid their last respects to the late Lt Gen Alfred Scholz, deputy minister for State Security. At an impressive memorial ceremony, family members, together with the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Col Gen Erich Mielki, minister of State Security, and Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister for National Defense, and other representatives rendered homage to the dearly departed. Minister Mielke paid tribute to Alfred Scholz as an activist of the first kind who had rendered outstanding services to the all-round safeguarding of socialism and peace. He had made a lasting contribution to the development of the people's police and the Ministry for State Security so that they were now efficient organs of workers' and peasants' power in the GDR.

OFFICIALS ATTEND BRAZILIAN RECEPTION

LD071940Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today, on the occasion of his country's national holiday, Maria Calabria, the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Brazil, gave a reception in Berlin. Among those present were the member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski; Deputy Chairman of the State Council Ernst Goldenbaum and other public figures.

MITTAG, SOVIET MINISTER PRAISE SOYUZ-29 MISSION

LD072142Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--"It can rightly be said that the GDR has also embarked on the exploration of space in a joint front with the fraternal socialist states." This was stated by Aleksey Antonov, leader of the Soviet Government delegation at the Leipzig fair and Soviet minister of the electrical equipment industry, at a dinner given by Peter Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR, in Berlin today. SED Politburo member Gunter Mittag said at the dinner: "the joint space flight of Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn is renewed evidence of the capability of socialism. It marks a further highlight in the fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples."

DPRK AMBASSADOR HOSTS POLITBURO MEMBERS

LD072134Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1853 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK, Kim Kuk-hun, DPRK ambassador to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin today. Among those present were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Premier Willi Stoph and Erich Mueckenberger, as well as Dr Hans Reichelt, minister for environmental protection and water management, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister for university and technical school matters, and other GDR public figures.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ANNOUNCES 10 SEP ANTIFASCIST RALLY

AU071543Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Berliners: The international commemoration day for the victims of fascist terror and fighting day against fascism and war is under the motto: "In Fulfillment of the Legacy of the Antifascist Resistance Fighters, Forward With New Deeds to the 30th Anniversary of the GDR."

Participate in the mass rally on Sunday, 10 September 1978, at 1000 in Bebel Square. Speakers will be: Comrade Werner Krolikowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and foreign antifascist resistance fighters.

[Signed] SED Berlin Bezirk leadership, GDR National Front, Berlin Bezirk Committee, Committee of the GDR Antifascist Resistance Fighters, central leadership of the Berlin Bezirk Committee

BRIEFS

STUDENTS FROM MOZAMBIQUE--Berlin--The first student trainees from Mozambique arrived in the GDR on Tuesday for further vocational training. After attending a 6-month German language course, they will be trained for 2 years in trades of particular importance to Mozambique's national economy, including coal mining and the building industry and transport. The vocational training of Mozambique's citizens is part of the scientific-technical cooperation program between the GDR and Mozambique. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD]

SWAPO TRAINEES--More than 100 delegates of the Namibian liberation organization, SWAPO, have arrived in the GDR to be trained as skilled workers. The solidarity committee announced today that they have been placed in apprentice jobs in various branches of the economy. The solidarity committee has for some time helped members of the liberation organizations of Namibia and South Africa as well as young Palestinians to acquire qualifications. Some 5,000 boys and girls from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are at present being trained in the GDR for vocations. A total of 10,000 young Vietnamese are to receive training as skilled workers by 1980. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD]

TRADE CONTRACTS CONCLUDED--Leipzig--GDR foreign trade enterprises concluded contracts with partners in CEMA countries on Wednesday. Export contracts were signed with Czechoslovakia for industrial sewing machines worth over 500,000 valuta marks and with Poland for stitch-bonding machines worth 1.5 million valuta marks. The GDR is to deliver various machines for processing plastics to Egypt. A contract was concluded for the import from the USSR of automatic looms with grippers worth 13 million valuta marks. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD]

MORE ON PREMIER LAZAR'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Darhan Speech Reported

LD0713382 Budapest MTI in English 0920 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, September 6, MTI--A Mongolian-Hungarian friendship rally was held in a meat combine which was built and is run by Hungarian assistance, in the town of Darhan, Mongolia Wednesday. It was addressed by Premier Jambyn Batmonh of Mongolia and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. In the introductory part of his speech, Gyorgy Lazar forwarded the comradely and friendly greetings of the HSWP Central Committee, the government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the whole Hungarian people.

"We have come to the Mongolian People's Republic," he added "with the aim to--in harmony with the instructions of our parties and the will of our peoples--further strengthen the relations between our countries, discuss the issues of mutual interest and explore new possibilities for promoting our cooperation. In view of the work done I am pleased to declare that we have successfully carried out our assignment. We have conducted useful and successful talks with leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic in a comradely atmosphere about mutual tasks of topical interest and those paving the way for future cooperation. Our friendship has been further strengthened, the agreements serve well the national interests of our countries and, at the same time, promote the common cause of the socialist countries."

Then the Hungarian premier evaluated the successful activity of the Mongolian people and party carried out with the aim of establishing the material-technical basis of socialism and turning Mongolia into an industrial-agrarian country. He continued by speaking in detail about Hungarian-Mongolian relations.

He gave a survey of the history of the two countries' fraternal relations, which have developed in the spirit of internationalist friendship. Speaking of the Mongolian factories embodying the two countries' economic cooperation, he congratulated the workers of the meat combine in Darhan on the successful fulfillment of their production targets. He was also speaking of the fruitful broadening of the cultural, education and scientific relations.

"It is in the vital interest of both the Mongolian People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic," Gyorgy Lazar went on, "to cultivate many-faceted cooperation with the Soviet Union, the socialist countries.... We have been able to score major results in building the society and the economy, and improving the welfare of our peoples since our nationalist [word indistinct] has been multiplied by the common efforts of the countries, the assistance extended to one another, the multi-lateral technical-scientific and economic cooperation." The Hungarian prime minister continued his speech by stressing the importance of the long-range target programmes adopted at the latest session of the CMEA, for the good of promoting socialist economic integration.

"It is the vital interest of our peoples--which have been building socialism--to strengthen and promote peace and the globally bourgeoning process of detente," Gyorgy Lazar said. "We have been pleased to note in our talks that our parties and governments have identical views about all the major issues in world politics."

"It has been the supreme determinant and unchanged fundamental principle of the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic to incessantly strengthen our internationalist alliance with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, and to coordinate with our socialist allies our steps made in the international arena.

On the basis of interests for all the sides, we have been broadening the economic, scientific and cultural cooperation with the developing countries, and--to the best of our powers--we have assisted with their struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, for progress and national independence. On the basis of the principles of equal rights and peaceful coexistence, we have been widening our relations with the capitalist countries as well."

Then the Hungarian prime minister was speaking of the fabrications concocted about "the Soviet threat," the manoeuvres of the American opponents of detente aimed at creating an anti-communist hysteria, and creating distrust in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. "We have espoused and highly evaluated the patient and persevering efforts by the Soviet Union to improve Soviet-American relations. We are confident that the realistically and soberly thinking American political and economic forces will not yield to the pressure of extremists who are up to spoil and strain relations," Gyorgy Lazar said.

"The Hungarian People's Republic has been consistently assisted with efforts to promote disarmament; it has espoused and taken up the proposal by the Soviet Union to ban the production of the nuclear and all other weapons of mass annihilation. Hungary has been consistently raising its word to eradicate without delay the trouble spots endangering the peace of humanity. Hungary has been supporting the efforts of the progressive Arab countries to solve the Middle-East crisis, it has professed solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of South Africa for national liberation, and against colonial and racial oppression."

"We have highly evaluated and supported with approval the active foreign policy of the Mongolian People's Republic, and its endeavours at international peace and security, and to set up a collective security system in Asia."

"Just like the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, we too espouse the true cause of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Mongolian People's Republic and in the future too we shall extend assistance to the utmost of our powers for them to successfully continue the socialist construction work. We denounce the policy of the Chinese leaders since it is endangering the peace of the world and it is causing immeasurable damage to first of all the people of China."

"As in the past, we have friendly feelings toward the Chinese people, and are ready to promote our inter-state relations, yet we do not make any concessions concerning our principled policy," said among others Gyorgy Lazar who, in the concluding part of his address again stressed the conviction that his current visit has further strengthened the internationalist relations of the Hungarian and Mongolian peoples.

Following the speeches--which were received with enthusiastic applause--the high-spirited mass rally, the leaders of the town gave a lunch in honour of the Hungarian prime minister. Following the lunch, Gyorgy Lazar and his suite left Darhan for Ulaanbaatar. The programme of the official friendly visit of Gyorgy Lazar to Mongolia was concluded with Wednesday visit to Darhan. The chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers is to leave Ulaanbaatar for Budapest Thursday. A joint communique is to be issued about the visit.

Departs, Stops in Moscow

LD071906Y Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)--Having concluded his official, friendly visit in Mongolia, on his way back to Budapest Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, briefly interrupted his journey in Moscow on Thursday.

At the Vnukovo Airport of the Soviet capital, the chairman of the Council of Ministers and his suite were met by Vladimir Novikov, vice chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, by Viktor Malcev, first deputy of the foreign minister, and by other senior Soviet officials.

The Hungarian government head continued his journey to Budapest in the early afternoon, reports MTI's correspondent from Moscow.

Arrives in Budapest

LD071908Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has arrived home from Mongolia. Gaber Dombovari reports from Ferihegy Airport:

Soon after a quarter to four, the aircraft in which Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Mongolia, landed at Ferihegy Airport. Gyorgy Lazar and his entourage were welcomed by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman; Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry, Pal Racs, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Peter Varkonyi, secretary of state and chairman of the Office of Information of the Council of Ministers; and Joszef Varga, head of the secretariat of the Council of Ministers. Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador, and Jadamyn Shirendev, temporary charge d'affaires of the Mongolian People's Republic, were also present.

Communique Issued

For the MONTSAME text of the Mongolian-Hungarian communique issued on the conclusion of Premier Lazar's visit to the Mongolian People's Republic, see page F 1 of the Mongolia section of the 8 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

MTI REPORTS BUDAPEST TALKS WITH SOVIET PARTY OFFICIALS

LD071412Y Budapest MTI in English 1107 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, V.S. Saposhnikov, deputy head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, visited Budapest on September 5-6. He was received by Andreas Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Department of the HSWP CC. During these meetings, they exchanged views about the international life and the state of the global communist movement as well as about issues connected with the two parties.

GASPAR ADDRESSES TU CONFERENCE ON BEHALF OF WFTU

LD080836Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] For the fourth day today over 200 delegates from 62 countries are holding debates in the theater of the Tarogato Street central school of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT]. The main themes for the international conference of the textile, clothing and leather industry attended by trade unions are, among other things, the consequences of the economic crisis, actions against the multinational companies and the possibilities of full employment. On behalf of the WFTU, Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of SZOT and member of the MSZMP Politburo, addressed the conference today. He said, among other things:

[Gaspar--begin recording] If you followed the 9th WFTU Congress which was held in Prague in April this year, then I think you can see the similarities, since--in my opinion--you are now continuing the debate that went on there. In our days there are two highly significant poles in the international trade union movement: The professional and the regional poles, by which the struggle for the representation of the interests of the working class can be treated a little more concretely. We are quite certain of one thing: In this situation there is an even greater need for getting better acquainted with each other's work, for the utilization of each other's experiences, and for united action. [end recording] The 5-day discussion will conclude tomorrow with a press conference.

BELA BISZKU REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF SZAZHALOMBATTA

LD072356Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bela Biszku, member of the party Politburo, acquainted himself with the development of Szazhalombatta today. He then visited the Danube oil industry enterprise, the Endre Sagvari general school and the health center which was opened last year.

VALERIA BENKE ADDRESSES SOMOGY COUNTY CONFERENCE

LD072355Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Valeria Benke, member of the party Politburo, gave a talk today on the communist and workers movement at a conference of activits of the Somogy County party committee.

In the afternoon, she acquainted herself with the work of the Somogy County state construction enterprise.

MTI REPORTS VISIT OF DKP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER

LD071920Y Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)--J. Schleifstein, member of the German Communist Party Central Committee and director of the Frankfurt center of Marxist Researches, visited Budapest between September 3 and 6. He carried on talks with Sandor Lakos, member of the HSWP Central Committee and director of the CC's Institute of Social Sciences, on timely ideological questions and on broadening scientific cooperation between the two institutions.

CORRECTION TO REPORTAGE ON LAZAR'S VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Corrections to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Lazar's Visit to Mongolia" subtitled "Arrives in Darhan," published in the 7 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, F 1, are as follows:

Page F 1, fifth paragraph, line five, after "on international politics" begin new paragraph, inserting the following:

Speeches in Darhan

LD062158Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] At the end of the inspection of the meat combine, in which 41 Hungarian experts are presently employed, a Mongolian-Hungarian friendship rally was held which Lazar and Batmonh attended. At the meeting, lasting almost 2 hours, the speeches of the two heads of government reflected agreement on all questions discussed concerning bilateral relations or international politics.

In his speech...

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON 'CALM' GROMYKO-WARNKE MEETING

LD080619Y Warsaw PAP in English 0512 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Press review on Gromyko-Warnke talks]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Sep, PAP--Commenting on the Soviet-American meeting in Moscow, ZYCIE WARZAWY writes today:

"The Soviet and U.S. delegations met in Moscow on Thursday to discuss agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, SALT II. The fact that Andrey Gromyko and Paul Warnke took part in these talks prompted news agencies to conclusions about the new track of an active phase of the SALT II dialogue.

"If we compare the atmosphere in which Cyrus Vance had arrived for talks with Andrey Gromyko, with the calm surrounding the confidential exchange of views between Paul Warnke and the chief of Soviet diplomacy, then one can arrive at a conclusion that Washington has learned something and that a chance for SALT II still does persist.

"The longer last the SALT II negotiations the more difficult will be the conclusion of a new understanding. Thereby it is in the interest of both sides and the peace worldwide to strive towards reaching the SALT II agreement as quickly as possible.

"SALT II is an issue of magnum significance. Failures in these talks have complicated the international climate influencing the course of detente. Therefore the difficult dialogue should be continued, concluded Karol Szyndzielorz in ZYCIE WARZAWY.

GIEREK CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LD072327Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of voivodship committees and Central Committee department heads took place today under Edward Gierek's chairmanship and with the participation of the secretaries of the party's Central Committee.

The conference discussed the current tasks of party organizations on various levels in socioeconomic and ideological training fields aimed at insuring that the country's development plans will be implemented in accordance with the resolutions of the seventh party congress.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON SWEDISH OFFICIAL'S 'REFUSED ENTRY'

LD081016Y Warsaw PAP in English 0959 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Sep, PAP--On August 31, on the Stockholm evening daily EXPRESSEN printed a report under a thick headline that Per Ahlmark, director of the Swedish film institute, former minister of labour and vice premier in the Falldin government and former chairman of the Liberal Popular Party, had not been permitted to enter Poland.

According to the daily, Mr Anlmark flew into Warsaw in the company of Borys Fogelman, an engineer, and Jacky Jakubowsky, a free-lance journalist. After landing in the Okecie Airport in Warsaw, it turned out that Fogelman and Jakubowsky were undesirable in this country and thus barred from visiting Poland. Mr Ahlmark decided, at this point, to leave Poland together with his companions for Copenhagen where he told the press that he had not been allowed to come to Poland.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries in article on this topic in which the newspaper wrote in part:

At a press conference called by Per Ahlmark on the next day after arriving in the Arlanda Airport, he presented a slightly different story of the events in the Warsaw Airport. The Polish border guards did not put any obstacles for him while crossing Poland's frontier. On the other hand, however, his two companions did not obtain permission to enter Poland. So he resigned from visiting Poland.

The hue and cry caused by the enterprising politician over the affair has been further magnified by the Swedish press which used the whole affair for cross attacks against Poland. In doing so, the first version given by Mr Ahlmark was used, according to which he was not allowed to cross Poland's frontier, as real facts were too inconvenient in this kind of slanderous interpretation. The whole matter has its overtones, ZYCIE WARSZAWY continues. It was concocted by Per Ahlmark and by these forces which do care for disturbing the good neighbourly cooperation.

Poland and Sweden signed an agreement abolishing visas, but the stipulations of this agreement do not infringe upon the sovereign right of either state to deny entry or stay on its territory to a citizen of the other country on accounts defined by the law and regulations.

The daily practice has shown that the border authorities of both countries use this right from time to time.

There is, however, a handful of people in Sweden who pursue anti-Polish activities and various campaigns and would like to lead to a worsening of the Polish-Swedish relations which have been developing so successfully over the past few years.

The so-called Ahlmark case and the accompanying hue and cry testify to the aggressive character of the enemies of detente. Their demand for today is to denounce the visa agreement--against the grain of the recommendations of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. It should be assumed that this is taking place against the opinions of these tens of thousands of Swedish citizens who come to Poland every year and are pretty much satisfied with these visits. And the latest television statement made by Premier Falldin of Sweden indicates that this is also taking place against the official attitude of the Swedish government, ZYCIE WARSZAWY concludes.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES CHAIRMAN OF AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

LD0721407 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep, PAP--Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, received Chairman of the National Bank of Austria Professor Stephen Koren today. During the meeting the two discussed questions concerning a further development of Polish-Austrian trade and industrial collaboration. Chairman of the Polish National Bank Witold Sien also took part in the talks.

VENEZUELAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO POLAND

LD0721367 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep, PAP--A delegation of the National Congress of the Republic of Venezuela, led by President of the Parliament and of the Action Democratica Party Dr Gonzalo Barrios, left Poland today after an official visit here at the invitation of the Presidium of the Sejm.

During the visit, Dr Barrios was received by PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek and conferred with a number of Polish officials on bilateral and international relations.

PAP REVIEWS OBSERVANCE OF DPRK'S NATIONAL DAY

LD080608Y Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Press review on DPRK's national day]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Sep, PAP--In connection with the national day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Jerzy Lobman wrote in TRYBUNA LUDU that "The Polish nation is linked with the Korean people with ties of solidarity and frank friendship. During the difficult years for Korea, Poland granted the Korean people her moral and material assistance.

"Ever since the truce agreement, Polish representatives have been working with the international commission in Korea helping in defending peace on the peninsula against any acts of provocation and violation of the truce. The Polish people also helped at their best in the postwar reconstruction of Korea.

"The economic relations between our two countries are developing favourably. The trade turnover between Poland and DPRK is today twice as big as it was in 1974. The fact the two countries have planned economies fosters the cooperation and makes it most beneficial for both sides.

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is being linked by close cooperation ties not only with Poland and the socialist commonwealth. A country once subjected by U.S. imperialism to ostracism on the international arena, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea has become a state boasting of diplomatic relations with 100 countries and membership to 150 international organizations", stressed TRYBUNA LUDU.

"Thirty years ago the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed", said ZYCIE WARSZAWY in its editorial published on the same occasion emphasizing that the foundation of the people's state crowned the many-year aspiration of the Korean patriots.

Pointing to the achievements of the DPRK in all spheres of life, the ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily draws attention to the republic's economic successes, wide-range social transformations, its agricultural development and progress in the field of education, culture and social welfare.

Once a backward agricultural country, the DPRK has now become a successful industrial-agricultural state. It has one of the most numerous and best educated working class on the Asian continent, said the daily.

The successes achieved by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are treated by its people as a significant contribution to the ally nation's cause, namely reunification of Korea. DPRK stands on the position that the division of the country is (?contrary to the aspirations of the Korean nation) and the keeping on the status quo on the Korean Peninsula is incompatible with the more and more universal detente tendencies in the world, stressed the daily.

KEPA, DPRK AMBASSADOR ADDRESS ANNIVERSARY CONCERT

LD072206Y Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep, PAP--A gala concert was held here tonight on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It was attended by representatives of the supreme political authorities and government and was organized by the National Unity Front.

Also attending were heads and members of diplomatic missions of socialist countries accredited in Poland.

The meeting was addressed by member of the Political Bureau, Vice Premier Jozef Kepa who reviewed the success of the Korean people in the last three decades and emphasized that they were a telling proof of the correctness of the adoption of the socialist road by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kepa next pointed to DPRK's economic development, industrialization and achievements in education before going on to assess the relations between Poland the DPRK. The two countries, he said, are united by traditional ties of friendship and cooperation and their cooperation was developing successfully. So was the cooperation between the parties of both countries.

Poland, said Kepa, is particularly strongly engaged in the affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea if only on account of the fact that, at the DPRK motion, it has sat on the supervision commission of neutral states and the repatriation commission set up under the 1953 truce accord.

"We study with great attention the constructive proposals of the DPRK leader Kim Il-song and government of the republic aimed at a durable political settlement of the Korean question and we support the cause of peaceful reunification of the country, in accordance with the aspirations of the whole Korean nation", said Jozef Kepa.

"We give active support to the solutions proposed by the DPRK and aimed at reducing tension along the truce line.

"We invariably refuse to recognize the Seoul regime which is pursuing a policy of confrontation", said the speaker.

The floor was next taken by DPRK Ambassador to Poland Paek Nam-un who declared that thanks to the independent and principled foreign policy of the workers party of Korea the international position of his country was consolidating.

He said his country had official inter-state relations with [words indistinct] countries and took part in the pactivities of 140 international organizations.

Despite the consistent efforts of the government, full of good will, the fundamental task of reunifying the motherland has not been achieved yet, said he, giving the occupation of South Korea by foreign troops as the main obstacle. The ambassador pointed to the urgent need of a complete withdrawal of all forces in keeping with the United Nations resolution.

The ambassador stressed that socialist countries and progressive people of the world have been granting active support to the just struggle of the Korean nation for independent and peaceful reunification of its country.

We shall not forget the support and aid we received from the Polish party, government and people during the liberation war and the postwar reconstruction. We are grateful for your unchanging solidarity and support for the just cause of our nation, he said. We highly value our friendship and cooperation with Poland. We are glad these relations are developing all the time and in all domains and we shall continue to make every effort to consolidate and develop them.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ON ALCOHOLISM

LD072130Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep PAP--In connection with the ongoing congress on alcoholism and drug dependence, president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski met representatives of the international forum today.

Chairman of the International Council for Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Leta Cromwell informed Henryk Jablonski on the course of the debates. She stressed that thanks to the Warsaw debates some 1,000 specialists have an opporutnity to assess the situation on the international front of struggle against alcoholism and drug abuse.

On behalf of the Polish organizers of the congress, head of the psycho-neurologic institute Professor Stanislaw Dabrowski presented attainments of the debates stressing their significance for a further development of theoretical studies and practice in that field.

During the meeting, representatives of various countries and international organizations reviewed ways of struggling against alcoholism and drug abuse in their countries.

STATE MISSION PRESENT AT AUDIENCE GIVEN BY NEW POPE

AU071522Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP, Rome--On 4 September Pope John Paul I received at a Vatican audience delegations from all over the world which had attended the inauguration of his pontificate. The special Polish state mission led by Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, deputy chairman of the State Council, was present in the audience. In a speech to the delegations, the pope thanked them for their participation in the inauguration of his pontificate and stressed, among other things, that he intended to continue the cause of his predecessor in the service of the international community and of peace among people.

KRUCZEK ATTENDS RAILWAY WORKERS DAY CELEBRATIONS

LD080948Y Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1440 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Central celebrations marking railway workers day and the 60th anniversary of the Railway Workers Trade Union were held today at the state opera and Baltic Philharmonic in Gdansk. Taking part were Wladyslaw Kruczek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, leading figures of the province, and Jozef Konarzewski, chairman of the Central Board of the Railway Workers Trade Union.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ASSAILS FRG BUNDESTAG DEPUTY'S POLICY VIEWS

LD080852Y Warsaw PAP in English 0514 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Press reivew on FRG-Polish relations]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Sep, PAP--Relating to the Interparliamentary Union conference ZYCIE WARSZAWY Bonn correspondent Zbigniew Ramotowski writes that "At a time when representatives of 70 states debated over the ways to durable peace and understanding among nations the Bundestag Deputy Herbert Czaja of the CDU launched a programme poisoning the atmosphere in Europe."

"The subject of new slanders became Poland. Czaja--president of the so-called union of expelled, published an appeal in which he reiterated his demands addressed to the Federal Government to put the FRG policy on the cold war and revanchist trac[illegible]

Czaja claims that the treaties of the FRG with Poland and other socialist states do not determine the final character of the frontiers and the German Reich still does exist in the legal sense within the borders of 1937.

"This revanchist poison adds special meaning in confrontation with a statement issued on the same day by FDP Vice President Uwe Ronnenburger after the visit of the FDP delegation to Poland. Ronnenburger says the trip has been particularly valuable to the politicians of the Bonn co-ruling party as it constituted a contribution to the development and betterment of relations between Poland and the FRG. The agreements signed in 1970--says the statement--has been a premise for normalization and improvement of mutual relations. Further action to this end is a historical task.

"Ronnenburger analyzed a number of topical issues which constitute the subject of interest to both countries and which once in a whole become a source of discussion and even an obstruction on the road to development of mutual relations. This concerns among others the consistent implementation of recommendations related to school text books. As the FDP activist admits, this issue of paramount importance is not being treated satisfactorily in the Federal Republic of Germany," winds up Zbigniew Ramotowski in conclusion.

GISCARD D'ESTAING TO VISIT 23-24 SEPTEMBER

LD081326Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, will pay a visit to Poland on 23 and 24 September.

The president of the Republic will be accompanied by the general secretary of the president's office.

TEJCHMA, CEGIELSKI ATTEND CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

LD080848Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] "The main tasks of agriculture in the near future and in the next year were discussed at a conference of deputy voivodes responsible for agricultural issues, representatives of ministries, and organizations concerned with agriculture and work in the countryside, held at the office of the Council of Ministers today. It has been a great success for agriculture that in particularly difficult weather conditions this year, serious losses were avoided and progress on agricultural production of last year was achieved." Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica and other speakers taking part in the discussion stressed that this success had been achieved thanks to the selfless efforts of all personnel and institutions involved in the harvest and the help of the state. "Today's conference at the office of the Council of Ministers was also attended by Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Jozef Tejchma and Longin Cegielski."

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S WORKING VISIT TO BRAILA COUNTY

Addressee Mass Rally

AU0716[illegible]0 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1420 GMT on 7 September 1978 begins a live relay from the city of Braila on a mass rally occasioned by President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to Braila County. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and "other party - state officials."

At 1425 GMT Ion Gavrilescu, first secretary of the Braila County party committee opens the rally and speaks on the activity carried out in Braila County, pledging to do better. The floor is then taken by various other working people who deal with similar matters.

Ion Gavrilescu then invites President Ceausescu to take the floor.

Text of Speech

AU0716[illegible]55Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1453 GMT 7 Sep 78 AU

[Speech by ROP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 7 September mass rally in Braila--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the participants in this great mass rally, to all the inhabitants of Braila Municipality and County warm greetings on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf, as well as best wishes. [cheers, applause]

We are very pleased with the fact that, during our working visit, we have this opportunity to meet again with the wonderful visit, we have this opportunity to meet again with the wonderful builders of socialism of Braila. [cheers] Today we visited 4 large enterprises in your municipality, and an agricultural production cooperative, and I must say that we were pleasantly impressed with what we have seen in these enterprises and in the cooperative, and with what we have learned of the work of the party organization of Braila Municipality and County, and of the activities of the working people, peasantry, intellectuals and inhabitants of the municipality and county, aimed at fulfilling the 11th congress program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement toward communism. [applause, cheers]

We were very pleased with the results obtained by the working people of the Progresul plant in building high technology equipment, such as the high-capacity excavator. This demonstrates that this collective is capable of fulfilling any task that the party might entrust to it. [applause]

We were also pleasantly impressed with the activities of the working people of the Braila shipyards, with the results they have obtained and with their prospects for making this shipyard, which has been rapidly developing in recent years, produce both larger and more sophisticated vessels. [applause, cheers] We were also impressed with the activities of the working people's collective at the Braila metallurgical enterprise, which has succeeded in producing a series of special steels and sections and, in view of the development planned for the coming years, will produce approximately 700,000-800,000 tons of steel and metallurgical products by 1980. This means that Braila will become one of the largest metallurgical centers of our country. [applause]

We were equally impressed with the activities of the working people at the paper, cellulose and chemical yarns combine, especially with their intensive program to develop their combine, which will have to yield especially high-quality cellulose products that are in demand in our light industry. Judging from the results obtained so far and, once the established program is fulfilled, this combine will also become one of the largest in our country in this area. [applause]

We are happy to see that in the first 2 1/2 years, or rather, 2 years and 8 months of the 5-year plan, the working people of Braila, like all the working people in our country, have successfully fulfilled the industrial production plan and have even considerably exceeded it. The results attained in the first 8 months of this year in the fulfillment of the industrial production plan are also generally good, and therefore, from this great mass rally, I want to convey to the collectives of working people that I have visited, and to all the working people employed in Braila's industry, warm congratulations for the results attained so far, and wishes for ever greater successes. [cheers]

We were also very happy to meet with the Tudor Vladimirescu cooperative members, and we are pleased with the good results they have obtained in raising their agricultural crops. We noted that they can obtain about 10 million [Ceausescu corrects himself] 10,000 kg irrigated corn kernels per hectares, and that they have other good crops, too. In fact, as the director of the Buruiasa state enterprise said here, the state enterprises, like all other agricultural units in Braila, have also obtained good results in increasing their agricultural output. Nevertheless, considering the large investment projects accomplished by irrigating almost 50 percent of the county's agricultural area, the possibilities far outstrip the results obtained. I want to congratulate the Tudor Vladimirescu cooperative members and all the state and agricultural cooperative workers and wish them ever new successes. [cheers]

As I said before, throughout the country working people employed in industry have been successfully fulfilling the industrial plan production in the first 2 years and 8 months of this 5-year plan, and have even exceeded the plan with production worth over 40 billion lei; this is the guarantee that by 1980 the 11th congress plan and the additional program established by last year's national conference will be completed, and that by 1980 the industrial production yielded in excess of plan will be worth at least 100 billion lei. [cheers, applause]

Good results have also been obtained in enhancing labor productivity, in raising the technical and qualitative level of industrial activities, in better fulfilling economic efficiency indexes and other indexes. This clearly demonstrates that the working people in our country are determined to unabatedly implement the 11th congress decisions, and the program established by this congress on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement along the path of communism. [cheers]

This is why, from this great mass rally in Braila, I want to convey to all the working people congratulations for the results obtained so far, and wishes for ever greater successes in the fulfillment of t' · 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

Good results have also been obtained in various agricultural sectors in our country, and despite the climatic conditions, which have not been the best, our agriculture is yielding a substantially greater production than in previous years, thus insuring appropriate supplies of agricultural produce and foodstuffs for the people, and contributing to implementing the 11th congress decisions. This is why I want to convey wishes for ever new successes to the cooperative peasantry too, in increasing the agricultural output and their contribution to developing Socialist Romania. [cheers]

The other branches of our national economy have also been developing considerably. The educational system and scientific activities have also developed and are making a considerable contribution to our people's wonderful achievements in the socialist construction. Cultural, political and educational activities have also developed, thus demonstrating that our fatherland's intellectuals, too, are unflinchingly following the party's policies, and, in close solidarity with the workers and peasants, stand in a solid front around the RCP--the leading force in our society--insuring Socialist Romania's continuous prosperity and its resolute advancement along the path of progress and communist civilization. [cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

From this great mass rally I want to convey warmest congratulations to our intellectuals in all the areas of activity for the results obtained, and wishes for ever greater successes in all fields. [cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, simultaneously with the development of the production forces and of all sectors of activity, the material and intellectual living standard in our country is also continuously rising. Socialist Romania's towns and villages are continuously developing. the hundreds of thousands of apartments that are being built every year, and the 1 million apartments scheduled to be built during the current 5-year plan will both radically change the architecture of the towns and villages in our socialist fatherland, and will provide better housing and living conditions for the builders of socialism in Romania. [cheers]

Similarly, your municipality is also changing. You still have a considerable number of apartments to build by 1980. However, in view of the rapid increase in the number of workers, I think that construction should begin on a new quarter, above and beyond what has been built or is planned to be built, the housing program for the next 2 years should be increased by 1,000 - 1,500 apartments for the workers of the Progresul plant, provided the collective of working people of this plant pledge to build these apartments themselves. [cheers]

At the same time, as is known, the first stage of remuneration increases--totalling 15-20 percent--was completed in June this year. As a result, as of next year we will be able to proceed to the second stage of increases, so that by 1980 the real remuneration of the working people should increase by about 32 percent, as compared with the 20 percent initially envisaged in the 5-year plan. This measure constitutes further proof of the fact that we are capable of increasing the incomes and welfare of all the people more substantially, provided the 5-year plan is fulfilled, economic efficiency is enhanced, and that our national income and wealth are increased. This is the proven path for rapidly developing our fatherland, for the welfare of all our people. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, we undoubtedly have good reason to be pleased with what we are achieving in building socialism and in developing our country. However, we must not for a moment forget that much remains to be done to successfully fulfill the 11th congress program so that by 1980 our country can overcome its status as a developing country and join the countries with a high average level of economic development, and generally speaking so that we can insure a standard of civilization and life far superior to that even in many developed countries. [cheers]

There are still certain shortcomings and difficulties in our activities. Mistakes are still being made here and there. We must do everything in our power to improve work and activities in all areas, to prevent mistakes, and when they appear to correct them rapidly, to better organize labor in all sectors, so that each enterprise, each socio-economic unit in industry, agriculture, transports, research, education, and so forth, can improve its work month by month and day by day, if possible, and so that each working individual can increase his contribution to the general development of our fatherland, and thus, to improving his own welfare and that of his family. [applause]

We must make better use of our production capacities and the modern equipment supplied to these economic units. We must show more courage in introducing new technologies and the results of research in all areas, so as to be able to produce a high technological level of products on a par with similar products in the world. [applause]

We must pay greater attention to organizing labor and production, and to enhancing labor productivity--the best way for insuring rapid growth in our national wealth. In fact, the measures adopted by the Central Committee plenum last March in accordance with the 11th congress decisions, and especially with the decisions of the national conference of December 1977, are designed to pave the way--simultaneously with workers' self-management and self-administration--to increasing the responsibility of leadership collectives and of all the working people for properly managing and using the means entrusted by the people to each collective, with a view to producing a greater volume with an ever better quality more efficiently. [applause, cheers]

We must do everything possible to reduce material expenditures, useless consumption and waste of materials and energy, and put a stop to all waste, because every gram of material and every kilowatt wasted cuts into the income of each enterprise and into the national income, and detracts from our fatherland's national wealth. This is why we must declare war on waste and struggle to economize and to rationally use all materials. [applause]

I want to be correctly understood, comrades. We are of course against aggression and wars, but we are all in favor of fighting for better work and for increasing the national wealth and welfare of our fatherland. [cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, we must do everything possible to enhance economic efficiency in all areas. That is why the introduction of the concept of net value, i.e. of the newly created value as a basic index for each socioeconomic unit, is designed to increase all the working people's efforts to increase economic efficiency and our national wealth in general. True, some people were not very enthusiastic about this new index in our economic activity. They had long been used to using the value of the overall production, which enabled, and generally tends to blur the actual efforts made by each collective. As a result, very valuable raw and other materials were used up with the sole purpose of increasing the value of the overall production, and that only meant consuming from what had already been produced and actually diminishing the national wealth, without adding anything either to the enterprise or to the country. This is why we must firmly base the activities of each unit on the newly created value, on the value of net production. This is the index that shows what has been newly produced and what each collective's contribution is to developing our socialist fatherland and to our resolute advance toward communism. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP]

As a matter of fact, the adoption of that measure had become an absolute necessity for our economy. As is known, over the years we have created a broad democratic system for enterprise leadership, namely, the working people's councils. As of this year, we have increased the responsibilities of these councils, and have decided that the workers should make up at least 30-35 percent of the working people's councils, proceeding from the fact that the workers, the workers' class--the leading class in our socialist nation--should occupy its due place in the leadership of the socialist society in all areas of activity. In the last analysis, this is the essence of the socialist democracy that we are establishing in our country, based on participation by all social classes and strata, beginning with the workers' class, in leading all sectors and all political and economic activities, and in implementing our country's domestic and foreign policies. [applause] We must do everything possible to raise the level of professional and technical training of all the working people. Our collectives--encompassing tens of thousands of young people--are naturally proud of the fact that the average age of the shipyard collective is only slightly over 20. This shows that our young industry has young cadres, and that in our country the youth take up an important place in implementing the 11th party program.

The women and all other working people in our country are occupying an equally important place. However, aside from their enthusiasm, we are obligated to provide our young people with adequate professional and technical training, so that, combining the youthful enthusiasm with the experience of older personnel, and with advanced science and technology, we can introduce even more rapidly the scientific-technical revolution, master new discoveries and turn the concept of quantity into one of superior quality, thus effecting revolutionary changes throughout our society. [applause]

We must also concern ourselves more intensively with political-educational activities, so that, simultaneously with raising the people's professional and technical level, their political-ideological awareness should also be increased. Thus, each collective and each working person and citizen of our country will be aware of his role in the socialist society, and will act consciously and with full understanding of the realities, with all his might and in close unity with his colleagues, to insure Socialist Romania's advancement toward the highest peaks of civilization. [applause, cheers]

Let us do all we can, dear comrades and friends, that in implementing the socioeconomic targets of increasing the well-being of all our people, we will also make an active contribution to the cause of socialism, progress and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

In this spirit, our party and state takes firm action to develop relations with all socialist countries, to strengthen their cooperation and solidarity, proceeding from the firm conviction that we must do all we can, and it is possible to surmount differences and certain existing misunderstandings between certain socialist countries in order to insure their closer cooperation and thus the more forceful assertion of the prestige of socialism throughout the world, and to insure a greater trust of people in the strength of socialism. This will insure new relationships of equality and trust among peoples, of equal cooperation, and will open up the road to each nation's national and social liberation. [cheers, chants]

We are also developing broad relations with the developing countries, with the nonaligned countries, with the small and medium-sized countries, proceeding from the firm conviction that strengthening solidarity with these countries is necessary both for each country's progress and for completely eliminating the old imperialist, colonialist policy of force and diktat, and for establishing new interstate relations that will insure each nation its socioeconomic progress and the achievement of a free life in keeping with each nation's desire and without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, we are also expanding relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all world states, irrespective of social systems. We participate actively in the international division of labor, and in the exchange of material and cultural values among all world peoples. We are firmly convinced that this cooperation with all states, irrespective of social system, is fully in keeping with the interests of our socialist nation and with the interests of all peoples who desire to live freely and independently, and serves the cause of progress and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

We firmly base all our international relations with other states on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and renunciation of the use or threat of force and on insuring each nation's right to free and independent development. [cheers, chants]

We are profoundly concerned with achieving security and cooperation in Europe in the spirit of the documents that have been signed in Helsinki. Proceeding from the unsatisfactory results of the Belgrade meeting this year, we believe that it is necessary to do all we can to intensify contacts between the states on our continent to achieve new relations of economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation, and to intensify contacts among the working people, the peoples on our continent.

We especially believe that everything must be done on measures for military disengagement, considering that Europe concentrates huge military forces and that we must do all we can to proceed to real disarmament measures and measures for military disengagement. Without these measures, one cannot speak of peace, of security in Europe or, in fact, throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

We act constantly to develop relations of cooperation with all countries in the Balkans, proceeding from the need to turn this area, so hard pressed in the past, into an area of peaceful cooperation, without nuclear weapons, an area in which each nation in the Balkans is able to develop freely and independently, so that it may not become the victim of any kind of aggression. [cheers, chants]

Socialist Romania acts and speaks out firmly for resolving interstate problems by peaceful negotiations, by renunciation to the use of military force in resolving any kind of problem, and by firmly promoting contacts and peaceful negotiations. This path is in keeping with the interests of the countries and peoples in conflict or with disputes, and with the general cause of peace throughout the world. In this context, we also act to contribute to resolving the problems in the Middle East and those in Africa, and on any other continent in the world. We must do all we can so that reason will triumph, so that the path of negotiations may triumph, so that peoples may live in peace, understanding and independence. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding from these very principles, our party and state develops broad contacts with all world countries. Numerous exchanges of visits are taking place between the socialist countries and other world states, irrespective of social system. It is within this framework that the visit of Hua Kuo-feng, the representative of the great Chinese people, of more than 900 million people, took place in Romania. [cheers, chants]

As I have stated on other occasions, especially in my 3 August speech, in developing relations with various states, we proceed from the fact that these relations are based on principles of full equality, of respect for independence and sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Our relations with one country are not directed against any other country. We do not believe that while developing relations with some, we should slacken our relations with others. On the contrary, we are firmly determined to actively develop our relations with all the states recognizing the principles of equality and noninterference in domestic affairs, as we have always done.

Romania has suffered foreign domination for long periods of time; Braila itself was occupied for a long time. You all know we have won our independence after hard struggles, and we have no intention of making any deals at the expense of our country's independence. We do not want relations at the expense of our people's sovereignty and independence. We want relations that will strengthen Romania's independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers, lengthy chants of "Ceausescu-Romania"]

The international press has recently written a lot about Romania's policy, and I must say with great satisfaction that generally these press commentaries are characterized by understanding and approval of Romania's policy of equality and independence. However, certain--although few--voices were also heard to comment malevolently on certain Romanian foreign policy actions, questioning whether Romania might not be prepared to play the game of those interested in diminishing Romania's or other people's independence. To them we say they know nothing about the history of the Romanian people and the Romanian people's determination to serve only the interests of independence and sovereignty, and to solely follow the path of equal friendship with all the peoples in the world. We will never agree to be used by anyone, we will only serve our own people. [applause, cheers]

It is quite possible that some commentaries arose--aside from a lack of understanding of Romanian policies and aside from ill-will--from the fact that certain people are judging Romania's policies by her past policies or perhaps by the policies others are following today. It is each individual's own business if he wants to sell out his people; we will not oppose that. But we will not sell out Romania to anyone [cheers]

We do not want to be used by anyone in the Balkans. We want the Balkan people to do everything possible for their own freedom; we want them to stop being at the service of other people, but only to serve the interests of peace and cooperation among themselves and with all people. [applause, cheers]

From Braila, too, we want to affirm our resolution to do everything possible to continuously develop our relations with all the socialist countries. We will naturally give priority to our neighbors, with whom we have been living for centuries, and even longer with some, and with whom we will continue living for centuries to come. Let us do everything possible for our people to build socialism and communism in full unity, living in freedom and independence. [cheers, applause]

Dear comrades and friends, in the spirit of our international policy we will consistently act to contribute to achieving disarmament--and primarily nuclear disarmament--to resolving the problem of underdevelopment and to establishing a new international economic order that will insure each nation's independent progress. We will take consistent action to actively participate in international life, and to increase the role of the United Nations and of other international organizations which offer the possibility for the small and medium-sized countries, as all nations, to actively participate in resolving complex international problems.

We will strengthen cooperation and solidarity with the anti-imperialist forces everywhere, and will always support the struggle waged by peoples for national freedom, for independence and for being masters of their own destiny. [cheers, chants]

In the spirit of this policy, we must expand relations with communist and workers parties everywhere, with socialist parties, with social-democratic parties, with democratic movements in the developing countries, and with democratic parties throughout the world in the struggle for cooperation, for peace and for a better and more just world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like to express full conviction that the working people of Braila Municipality and County, as well as the working people throughout our fatherland, irrespective of nationality, and all our people, will do all they can in the future, too, to increase their contribution to implementing the wonderful 11th congress program. You have recorded excellent achievements, you have the capability to achieve production worth 19 billion lei by 1980. I hope that you will be able to exceed 20 billion. [cheers, chants]

As you well know, all our fatherland's counties are engaged in an intensive competition to fulfill and overfulfill the plan on socioeconomic development, under favorable conditions. I hope that both the communists and the working people in Braila Municipality and County who are engaged in this competition will do all they can to occupy a frontranking place, and if possible the first place, and I am ready to hand you the highest decoration at the end of the 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction and with this desire to achieve ever better results in your activity, I wish you successes in all fields, complete satisfaction, much good health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

Travels to Galati

AU072155Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2145 GMT 7 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1978--After the working visit in the Braila County, where he addressed a big civic rally, President Nicolae Ceausescu together with Elena Ceausescu arrived in the Galati Municipality, a powerful centre of the Romanian iron and steel industry and of the ship-building industry, on September 7, in the evening. The municipality on the Danube bank received its distinguished guests with a bic civic rally.

MANESCU, DELEGATION RECEIVED BY DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG IN PYONGYANG

LD071420Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1127 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, (AGERPRES), 7/9/1978--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the Romanian party and government delegation, in the Pyongyang presidential palace. The delegation is led by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, now participating in the festivities occasioned by the 30th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In a solemn atmosphere, on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Manea Manescu handed over to Kim Il-song a message of fraternal friendship on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu wished good health and happiness to Kim Il-song and to Kim Song-ae, as well as fresh successes, prosperity and happiness for the Korean people.

Warmly thanking for the fraternal message, Kim Il-song requested that on his behalf as well as on that of Kim Song-ae a cordial salute, wishes of good health and happiness be conveyed to his good friend President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Elena Ceausescu, alongside fresh great success in the road of prosperity and progress for the brother Romanian people.

President Kim Il-song showed that "the presence of the Romanian delegation in Pyongyang--sent by my great friend Nicolae Ceausescu--will give even more brilliance to the great events arranged on the national day of the Korean people." President Kim Il-song evoked with great satisfaction the particularly fruitful results of the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to the D.P.R. of Korea in May this year, turning a new page in the history of the friendly relations between the Korean and Romanian parties, countries and peoples.

During the interview, President Kim Il-song highlighted warmly the friendship with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the fraternal relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, highly appreciating the Korean-Romanian bilateral relations.

After receiving the delegation, Kim Il-song and Manea Manescu had an interview, with a mutual presentation of the questions of the economic and social development in the two countries. Also, some international problems were tackled. A cordial atmosphere of warm friendship prevailed during the interview with the Romanian delegation and the talks.

DPRK Reportage

For DPRK reportage on Prime Minister Manea Manescu's visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, see the North Korea section of the 6 September and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

MALTESE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS 1-5 SEP

AU070912Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Sep 78 p 3 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, Agatha Barbara, minister of labor, welfare and culture of the Republic of Malta, and Dr Alex Sciberras Trigona, international secretary of the Maltese Labor Party [MLP], paid a visit to our country between 1 and 5 September.

The delegation was received at the RCP Central Committee where it met separately with Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, and with Comrade Vasile Musat, secretary of the RCP Central Committee. On that occasion, the guests conveyed warm greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the MLP leadership and Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, and stressed that the Romanian president is greatly appreciated in Malta for his intensive activities on behalf of peace and understanding among peoples. Comrade Virgil Cazacu expressed thanks for the praise and, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, conveyed warm greetings to the MLP leadership and to the Maltese prime minister.

During its stay in our country the Maltese delegation had meetings at the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, during which it effected a useful exchange of views on the major aspects of the two countries' achievements and interests in socioeconomic, political and cultural areas. The Maltese guests also had meetings at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and visited museums and cultural establishments in Bucharest, Brasov and Sinaia.

At the end of the visit, Comrade Miu Dobrescu, chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, and Agatha Barbara, Maltese minister of labor, welfare and culture, signed a cooperation agreement in the area of education, science and culture between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the government of the Republic of Malta.

INITIATIVES AT GENEVA GATT TALKS FOR REMOVAL OF TRADE BARRIERS

AU071237Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 7 Sep 78 AU

["To Remove Barriers and Restrictions in World Trade--A Major Demand of All States' Development"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/9/1978--Romania speaks up for the adoption of measures encouraging the exports of the developing countries, which should secure their faster progress, for a judicious regulation of prices by setting a more equitable ratio between the prices of industrial products and those of raw materials, in the interest of the peoples' general economic development SCINETIA stresses in a commentary referring to the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] report on current questions of developing international commercial exchanges.

The article highlights that this document brings into topicality the imperative of intensifying the actions towards removing all barriers and restrictions from world trade, securing ever broader development of economic exchanges among states, on a stable basis. In fact, the article shows Romania's activity within the GATT develops under the sign of the efforts for promoting an international trade on new, equitable bases, freed from the grips of protectionism and discriminatory restrictions, serving all nations' development and progress, as an essential component of building a new world economic order. In this sequence of ideas, the newspaper points out that Romania makes efforts for the present GATT multilateral negotiations to finalize into a world-scale action towards removing all obstacles and discriminations still persisting in international exchanges.

SCINTEIA considers that the multilateral negotiations in Geneva, known as the "Tokyo round", attended by representatives of 98 states having a 90 per cent share in the world exports as a whole, are meant to make most outstanding contribution to the efforts for liberalizing and developing international trade.

DELEGATE TO UN SPEAKS ON NONUSE OF FORCE

AU072100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1927 GMT 7 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/9/1978--Romania declares for the elaboration and adoption of new rules and the establishment of new, qualitatively superior relations among states, that should render impossible the recourse to force and threat with force, stated the Romanian representative Tudor Mircea during the debates in the UN special committee for the strengthening of the efficiency of the principle of nonrecourse to force in international relations.

He underlined the importance the Romanian state attaches to the states assuming, irrespective of their economic, military or other kind of potential, of the solemn commitment to renounce the use of force and the threat with force in the settlement of disputed issues, to work for the settlement of inter-state disputes by political, peaceful means exclusively, by means of negotiations.

The Romanian delegate also highlighted the preventive character of discouraging, that is of juridically disarming the aggressor--who would not be able to offer any legal or moral consideration to justify the use of force and threat with force--with the conclusion of a universal treaty on non-recourse to force and threat with force.

In Romania's opinion, this treaty ought to comprise regulations related to banning both the direct use of armed force and the recourse to other forms of coercion, like the indirect use of armed force, economic, political coercions, etc.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES UNCTAD SESSION

AU071955Y Buch rest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 7 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/9/1978--The [word indistinct] target of the future UNCTAD conference should be subordinated to the imperative demand of enhancing the UNCTAD efficiency as part of the effort for building a new international economic order. The emphasis belongs to the Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Constantin Ene, who addressed the session of the UNCTAD Council in Geneva debating the preparations for the fifth UNCTAD conference due in Manila.

Emphasizing next that to cope with the scope and seriousness of the phenomena facing the developing world and the world economy as a whole, the speaker showed that UNCTAD is bound to mark a turn as to its efficiency, by making use of the whole arsenal of political and organizational means at its hand. A dynamic international mechanism, with greater authoritativeness, he said, can make substantial contribution to attaining such a target.

UNCTAD, the Romanian representative went on, ought, among others, to pursue the critical estimation of the results recorded so far in the translation into life of the decisions of its previous conference held in Nairobi, their consolidation, the intensification and mobilization of new means for speeding up the decisionmaking, especially on questions resulting from the serious phenomena which faced the world economy in recent years, the further backing of the process of coding the rules of conduct of the states in various domains of the international economic relations.

The UNCTAD decisions and their carrying into effect might account for an important contribution to the preparation of the UN General Assembly special session devoted to the new international economic order due in 1980, and also concrete means of realization of the international development strategy in 1980-1990.

As to the concrete agenda of the Manila conference, the Romanian representative suggested that it might include among others such items as providing new foundations to raw materials trade, eliminating the barrier [word indistinct] the path of trade, financing the development, the transfer of technology and the strengthening of the developing countries' technological capacity, the development and diversification of economic cooperation among the developing countries, etc. Under conditions of ever greater interdependence characteristic of the contemporary world, he concluded, such questions cannot be solved by a group of states alone, demanding instead the participation of the whole community of the world nations.

BRIEFS

FLORESCU VISITS HUNGARY--Mihail Florescu, minister of chemical industry, and a delegation of experts has paid a visit to the People's Republic of Hungary. During their visit, the delegation had talks with representatives of the Hungarian Ministries of Heavy Industry and Machine Building. In an atmosphere of comradely understanding, the two sides examined and agreed on ventures of economic cooperation and collaboration of mutual interest in the area of chemical industry, in the spirit of the agreements concluded at the highest level in Oradea and Debrecen. Long bilateral term cooperation was expanded and renewed in the areas of petrochemistry, tires, technological rubber articles, pharmaceuticals, and so forth. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Sep 78 p 6 AU]

BELGIAN WALLOON OFFICIAL--George Gramme, member of the Directorate of the Belgian Social Christian Party (Walloon) and deputy president of the Senate, who visited Romania at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Front, left Bucharest on 30 August. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Aug 78 p 5 AU]

NEW PHILIPPINE ENVOY--Delfin R. Garcia, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Philippines to the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Bucharest on September 2. [Text] (Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Sep 78 p 5 AU]

REPORT ON TITO'S 7 SEP TALKS WITH SLOVENE LEADERS

LD072333Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, held lengthy talks today at Brdo near Kranj with members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia and with secretaries of intermunicipal councils of the League of Communists on topical issues connected with sociopolitical and economic development, as well as on issues of international relations and Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

The introductory reports in the talks were submitted by Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and by Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the republican Executive Council.

Franc Popit said: "With the congresses, we encouraged the activity of communists and working people who are concerned with fresh moves in building socialist self-managing relations. We proceed from the well-known stand that our political system should be further constructed, that it has not yet come sufficiently to life and that, above all, the social role of man, as the producer and citizen, should be strengthened, as should the consciousness of this, for as it is at today's level, objective circumstances do not make it possible for the political system to be reproduced spontaneously through its own democratic forms and means. Therefore, the role of the League of Communists and of other sociopolitical organizations is necessary here. We are conscious of being able to mobilize the people only on issues which affect them directly--and these issues are social, economic and cultural--in a way which consolidates the position of the working class, the working man and the citizen in general--including their personal freedom and the democratic humanist relations in society. Therefore, since the congresses, we have been trying to direct the activity of communists and of all other factors toward concrete issues, toward solution of the working people's immediate problems, particularly those issues which, as we say, "stand out," because up to now we have been neither efficient nor consistent. It is these problems which are the cause of complaints and of the people's lack of drive.

"Let me mention only a few of these issues: Issues connected with the construction of apartments--here we are trying to abolish unnecessary administrative work and introduce more planning and order; implementation of social plans--we critically assess the organizations which still have no such plans, as well as those which do not adhere to them; losses in the economy--we are working to have the people in these work organizations become acquainted with the causes of these losses, and by working with them and with the leading workers, we are trying to find solutions; weaknesses in the activity of municipal and other administrations--we are trying to do away with unnecessary administrative work and to improve the attitude toward the people; weaknesses in connection with the land and with urban policy--we are abolishing the excessive favoritism shown to the private sector; weaknesses in the sphere of supply, tourism, protection of the environment should also be eliminated, and information improved, etc.

"In a nutshell, our aim is to become, in our actions and in our work, more efficient, to make responsibility more incisive and thus more speedily to resolve weaknesses which cast a shadow on the basic direction which was adopted in a plebiscite-like manner. Such work and activity have been well received among the working people, a fact which can also be seen in their mood, in their attitude toward the League of Communists and in the general political situation in Slovenia.

"We are now beginning to alter some of the forms and methods of work of the League of Communists

"Thus, we are placing even greater emphasis on the work of basic organizations of the League of Communists, on the work and responsibility of municipal committees, on modern forms and methods of work in sociopolitical organizations in general and especially on the ideopolitical training of communists. In the same vein, we in Slovenia have also discussed and evaluated the entire concept of ideopolitical education. We feel the extent of education is satisfactory. We also have an all-embracing system of education, ranging from the basic organization and municipality to the political school at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia and to our cooperation in the LCY political school in Kumrovec. We have noted weaknesses, particularly in the programs and the implementation of education; what I have in mind initially in this context are the lecturers. We are satisfied with the admission to the LC, particularly of the young people and workers, but we are less satisfied with the work of newly admitted members. This will be one of our significant tasks in future. We attach great importance to the SAWP and are conscious of the fact that only with the broadest activity of the masses, organized in SAWP of course, along with the leading role of the League of Communists, can we successfully build new relations and eliminate weaknesses. Therefore, we are demanding time and again that the communists and organizations be active in the socialist alliance and other sociopolitical organizations and that they train for this work. Only in this way is it possible to realize today the old motto about communists winning people over, with their concrete struggle for the stands of the League of Communists and by their personal example, to the established policy and action.

"With the organizational changes we have introducted in the trades unions, we are attempting to consolidate their role, which is to say the role of the workers in trade union organizations, and to remove formalism from their work. As regards content, we should, through the activity of the trade unions initially, guarantee the integrality of working class interests and thereby overcome partiality and localism.

"Even though the youth are very active, and even though in Slovenia--as in all the other republics--there is sufficient enthusiasm for shock work, we must do a lot more to make the youth organization capable of being a truly educative and, at the same time, a sociopolitical organization, which will enable the young person to take part in sociopolitical life, within the framework of which he will be able to contribute, in a creative manner, to the present and future construction of our society. The part played by the young in certain sociopolitical obligations in the League of Communists and elsewhere today is already great, but we must certainly increase it further.

"I would also like to mention our endeavors in certain other areas. A few years ago, and in a very critical manner, we raised the question of restructuring the Slovene economy and determined development priorities. We have achieved certain important successes in the area of more rapid development of energy production, transportation and other parts of the infrastructure, as well as in agriculture. And today, the struggle is increasingly surfacing for greater productivity and restructuring, in the sense of abandoning extensive production, which is naturally linked to the solution of social questions and to development of society's standard of living as a whole. We are aware that only great results at the place of work can create the conditions necessary for raising the personal and social standard of living (schooling, protection, apartment construction, and so on).

"This fact is increasingly penetrating our people's awareness. As we have already said, the atmosphere is also good in the village. At one time in practical activity, too much stress was laid on development of individual agriculture, set apart from socially organized production. Today the situation is different."

"Thus, the association of labor and means between individual farmers and socially organized production is increasingly spreading in various forms, and is already producing results in terms of increases in production of agricultural goods.

"We have recently devoted particular attention to the reform of education and upbringing, too. In this sphere, there was, and still is, a large output of cadres, while, on the other hand, there is a shortage of those particular cadres which the economy most requires. There are also many inadequacies in the curricula, a fact which results in the demand for schools which will stand in the center of life and of the struggle which we are waging. This demand has been given a special place in the creation of modern teaching programs, which are based on Marxism, and on directing the young people to schools. We are endeavoring to send as many young people as possible from work to school, through causing their work organizations to send them to school and to provide them with grants. On completing their education, they will return to those same work organizations.

"In terms of our performance in foreign markets, it can doubtlessly be noted that we are better organized. The economic chamber has been of great help in this connection. The work organizations are also increasingly aware of the need to include entrance into the international market in their programs, as well as in those of the republic and of Yugoslavia, and, at the same time, they are aware of the fact that this cooperation is connected with developing mutual trust and strengthening the policy of nonalinement.

"In the sphere of direct cooperation with the republics and organizations of associated labor on economic and other levels, we are recording numerous results. We have achieved important success with the Socialist Republic of Croatia (we are very successfully sorting out all circumstances which surround realization of the nuclear power station plan). This is particularly important because the nuclear power station constitutes a new technology and a test of the ability of the organizations of associated labor in this republic to work with Bosnia-Hercegovina (thermal power plant in Tuzla-Tuzla 5), Montenegro (joint investments in mining), and particularly with the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, with which our cooperation is developing very favorably (joint investments in several projects). We are successfully resolving diverse interests and views through direct negotiations, agreement-reaching and equal respect for mutual interests, based on reciprocal acquaintance with these interests.

"With certain exceptions, we are satisfied with the cooperation between the organizations of associated labor in our republic and those of other republics and provinces. Forms available for this cooperation are still too few, however, though recent trends in this direction do provide stimulation. At the same time, certain experiences, particularly in cooperation between the large organizations of associated labor, warn us of the need for greater vigilance over relations of this kind. We note that the obduracy of entrepreneurial conceptions, egoism and selfish orientations causes these relations to worsen and, in some cases, uses them as a basis for assessing intranational relations.

"During the past mandate period, there were some cases where our delegation in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly remained completely alone in the working bodies. This has been the case less frequently for our delegation, when it pressed for what was, at least in our view, a consistent execution of solutions in the system.

"One of the problems to which we would like to draw attention at this moment is the fact that material decisions are still frequently adopted which are linked with development (investments), and with other forms of consumption, without first ensuring the necessary cover from one's own resources or from those associated resources which have been obtained as a result of economic activity."

"Now, that the mutual relations which are founded on income and are linked with this (rights, duties and responsibilities), in line with the provisions which we have laid down in the law on associated labor, the law on social planning and other laws pertaining to the system, have not been settled first.

"Thus, it happens that all forms of consumption act to exceed the available income (which, as a rule, again creates inflation and pressure on price increases, makes the struggle for greater productivity and more economical activity more difficult, causes economic unrest and uncertainty and undermines the linkages which are based on a more lasting business cooperation and on taking joint risk, etc). Therefore, an important portion of relations in social reproduction continues to be settled in the old way, under the pressures of entrepreneur-ownership, localist and other basically ownership-oriented interests, along with powerful administrative interference in relations in social reproduction (this hinders the process of linking and associating among organizations for the purpose of jointly resolving their common, social problems of development and of economic activity in a self-managing manner, on the basis of joint planning, joint income and joint risk, in order to resolve questions linked with this by agreement, which, in turn, prevents overcoming the inappropriate relations in dealing with money in banks, as well as the inappropriate relations between production and commercial organizations, etc).

"Therefore, real material relations established in this way represent a true brake, which makes the transformation of socioeconomic relations difficult, slows down the switch to better and more solid economic activities (on high-quality income foundations), and hinders complementing solutions pertaining to the system which must be complemented (the law on the system and policy of prices, the law on relations in economic activity with resources of expanded social reproduction--past labor--the law on goods circulation). Furthermore, this becomes the source of numerous confrontations and disagreements, which is to say that it makes it truly difficult to successfully resolve those matters, linked with various interests and needs, which derive from differences and which are dependent on objective conditions, due to the operation of objective economic laws, differences in the level of achieved social productivity, the economic operation of the foreign and domestic markets, etc.

"To put it in a nutshell, in social practice, the discrepancy between economic policy and adoption of material decisions, as well as between development of income-based relations and consolidation of self-managing relations in social production and social reproduction, and the self-managing position of workers in regard to this, is still quite prevalent. Material economic decisions are not always adopted in a way which would strengthen the new relations; they continue to be adopted in ways which slow the implementation of new relations and which hamper both successful economic activity based on high-quality foundations, and the successful resolution of joint issues, based on overcoming objective differences in interests and other difficulties in a self-managing manner.

"It is in this that we see one of the chief reasons why we are solving far too slowly some of the questions of development, economic policy and relations in social reproduction, on account of which political tensions develop in resolution of individual matters in economic activity and of socioeconomic questions, tensions which, in individual cases, assume undesirable trends, due to the individual bureaucratic and technocratic forces which use them to impose a method of resolution which is obsolete and selfish--such as the group-property method--and to manipulate workers and the like. And last, this is also the reason why attempts are made to revise the provisions of the law on associated labor, during work on laws which pertain to the system and in their implementation, and it explains the return to old solutions which were rejected when the law on associated labor was implemented."

"This has a harmful reflection on the development of relations between organizations and communities of associated labor; in individual cases, it also hinders the otherwise good development and creative cooperation in relations among the republics"--Popit said at the end of his report.

Then Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council of Slovenia, spoke about the economic situation in Slovenia and about some questions of cooperation in other republics.

I would like to indicate certain aspects of current times in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, especially from the point of view of construction of self-management socialist socioeconomic and political relations, as well as from the point of view of development of production forces, social relations, culture and living standards, Vratusa said.

The problems about which I shall talk are very extensive and I shall have to be selective. My task is made easier in a certain sense by the fact that at the recent League of Communists congresses--both in the various republics and autonomous provinces and in the federation as a whole--a thorough analysis and all-round appraisal was made of the relationships among forces and tendencies. Broad prospects were opened for further self-management socialist development and the international position of our country was consolidated.

I shall dwell only on certain fundamental indications, on the directions and tendencies of development and on the measures which we are undertaking in Slovenia, either bilaterally with other republics and autonomous provinces or, on a broader basis, in Yugoslavia as a whole.

As has happened throughout the whole of Yugoslavia, in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, in realizing the standpoints of the 21st session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the 29th session of the Slovene league of Communists Central Committee Presidium in 1972, important results have been achieved in the last few years in realizing self-management socialist social relations and the continued development of material, production forces, especially following the promulgation of the constitution in 1974, the 10th LCY Congress and the adoption of the law on associated labor.

In the period following 1970, the social product in Slovenia grew at an average rate of about 6 percent per annum. This was primarily the result of the faster growth of industrial production (at a rate of 7.4 percent per annum). The population of Slovenia, which represents about 8.3 percent of the entire population of Yugoslavia, realized, in 1977, 16.7 percent of the entire social product of the country. This was achieved in spite of certain serious blows which, in recent years, have hit the economy of this republic. I have in mind here the two successive earthquakes in Posocje in 1976 and in the Kixjane area 2 years earlier, which caused material damage amounting to 5 percent of the annual social product of the republic. Most of the results of this natural catastrophe have today been removed; the social sector has been strengthened thanks to the efforts of the population, to the contribution of all the citizens of Slovenia and to the solid support of all the republics and autonomous provinces. The internal health institutions, which have been built with the means provided by the solidarity of the republics and provinces, will remain a permanent reflection and factor of brotherhood and unity among all the nations and nationalities of our country.

We hope that, on the basis of the federal law dealing with removal of the consequences of elemental catastrophes through wolidarity, we shall also guarantee those means which according to objective criteria belong to the affected population. This is necessary since it is a case of the less developed areas of the republic and of the undeveloped areas in Veneto Slovenia on the other side of the border.

Good results have also been achieved in the production of food, primarily thanks to the socialist transformation of the village, the intensification and modernization of agriculture and the considerable investments in other republics, particularly in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, mostly in the construction of silos. This investment program outside the republic will be continued in coming years and will be expanded to the production of technical plants and raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry.

The working and living conditions of the working people and population in general are constantly improving. This is particularly manifested in the sphere of construction of apartments, in the accelerated development of the network of primary schools and educational institutions for children of preschool age, in the construction and expansion of capacities for full day schools, in the capacities of health protection, the system of veterans' protection and its material basis, and in the sphere of culture, in which construction has just begun of the Ivan Cankar cultural center in Ljubljana, which should be a foremost national cultural institution in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

The successful solution of these tasks in the sphere of the social standard of living is especially conditioned by the participation of the working people and citizens in the construction of apartments, particularly on an individual basis or through savings investments, funds raised by the self-contribution of citizens for the construction of buildings which augment the social standard of living. On the basis of the self-management principle of free exchange of labor, the socioeconomic relations in this sphere have begun to change on a broad basis.

In the sphere of energy production, we have already succeeded to a great extent in bringing joint consumption near to the dynamics of economic development through self-management negotiations, though serious problems still remain. We have achieved certain results in the association of means between production and transport organizations of associated labor. However, the continued realization of these goals will depend primarily on more rapid realization of self-management socioeconomic relations in all spheres.

For the first time in 15 years, we have, in the republic this year, realized certain reserves in the production of electrical energy and have guaranteed a stable supply, through joint investment in other republics, among other things. The most important undertaking in this sphere is certainly the construction of the first nuclear power station in Yugoslavia. Krske is a joint action undertaken by the economies of two neighboring republics. It fully realizes the constitutional principles of joint investment, transcending republican boundaries. This is a very positive thing and, for this reason, we shall continue in this direction through joint investments in the production of coal in other republics.

In the sphere of supplying oil and oil derivatives, however, satisfactory solutions have not yet been found, primarily because of the unsettled situation in this sphere in the country as a whole, and because of manifestations of monopolist behavior by certain oil processors. This is a great problem for the entire economy of the republic. More precisely, work stoppages took place in some of the largest oil consumers because of the shortage of engine fuel. This is a question which must be solved together, by all in the federation. The Executive Council of Slovenia will continue to press in the organs of the federation for the consistent establishment of income relations between the processors and consumers of oil in Yugoslavia and for the distribution of the import contingents of oil in accordance with the consumption of oil derivatives. We shall also develop direct cooperation between the republics in this sphere. An important contribution to settling affairs in this area will be constituted by the construction of a major gas pipeline network, which is nearing completion.

We are talking here about the importation of gas from the USSR, which will guarantee an important new source of thermal energy.

The other most important problem in the economic development of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia is the question of transport, particularly the development of a modern road network and border crossings. The prominent transit position of our country as a whole worsens the situation. We have in mind here, the fact that about 90 percent of the entire passenger traffic and about 85 percent of goods traffic from abroad across Yugoslav territory passes through the border crossings of Slovenia. This constitutes an enormous pressure on the transport system of Slovenia, especially on the roads, a fact which is already becoming a brake on the economy's development, threatening safety on the roads and depriving Yugoslavia of important income from transit traffic. In particular, I would like to emphasize the construction of the tunnel underneath the Karavanke and the necessary investment for realization of the Osimo accords, particularly the construction of a free industrial zone in Kras. This is in the interests of Yugoslavia as a whole. For this reason, the association of means on a self-management basis is necessary both directly between the interested organizations of associated labor and through the banks of all the republics, including foreign partners and international credit.

Our long-term orientation is the more rapid construction of a modern road network. Previously, about 17 percent of all economic investment in the republic has gone into transport, but this proportion will perhaps have to be increased in favor of the construction of modern roads, for in this sphere we are falling short of our goals set in the medium-term plan for the 1976-80 period.

However, the question is, from where do we take these funds, for in energy production we should continue with intensive investments, specifically in order to complete as quickly as possible the construction of Krske, where there have also been delays. We shall have to organize ourselves to work out a program for using solar energy and for the systematic conservation of energy.

It has also been difficult to draw new resources from the processing industry, because that industry itself is seeking further modernization and restructuring. Can we draw from the resources for development of the social standard or from those for the protection of man's environment? Impossible. Because, at the achieved level of economic development, the needs in these spheres have also increased considerably. In this connection, there are also some other specific problems which result from the higher degree of economic development, such as greater rights on the basis of past labor, greater needs for protection of the children of parents who are employed, needs for a culturally richer life, etc. From science? Here resources should be added and not withdrawn, because only a more intensive application of science and modern technology can pull us out of the difficulties which stem from the greater needs for social and general consumption deriving from the conditions of a higher degree of development of production forces. About 1.5 percent of the social product of the republic is allocated for the development of science and technology, which is obviously not enough.

Where then should one look for resources to implement these goals? The answer: In increasing incomes, in the consistent struggle to raise labor productivity, in the more rational expenditure of existing resources, in taking measures for optimum investments, in the more decisive pooling of labor and resources on the basis of self-management, through creation of conditions for linking and integration on the basis of income for specialization and production in large numbers. In this connection, questions of employment in the republic should also be mentioned. The employment situation is steadily worsening. Employment continues to be fairly extensive.

While there is a general lack of relevant efforts aimed at continuous improvement, necessary analyses and selection and the rate of increase in the number of new workers continues to be noticeably above that planned.

There are two consequences of such a situation which are particularly grave. First, a considerable number of workers from Slovenia still continues to work abroad temporarily, while a labor force from the less developed parts of Yugoslavia continues to flow in--bringing with it well-known social and other problems. Added to this is unemployment in less developed, chiefly agricultural, regions of the republic. Therefore, we must go from the appeal for an increase in labor productivity to real and decisive action aimed at speedier implementation of this goal, to an even more consistent transfer of industry to regions where there is a labor force and a favorable infrastructure, to setting up plants in agricultural regions for processing agricultural produce and to insuring accumulation in agriculture.

As for workers from other republics, it will be necessary to pay close attention to their needs and to create conditions enabling them to implement all of their self-managing rights in every respect.

For all these reasons, in preparation of the next 5-year plan it will be necessary to analyze in detail the new aspects and the more pronounced problems of the present situation, to define the long-term directions of development and to insure the relevant direction of resources for the basic goals.

Very significant tasks also await us in the further development of the socioeconomic and political system, primarily the necessity of organized work in realizing and implementing the existing laws and political attitudes and the adoption of goals which are still lacking. These tasks refer not only to Slovenia, but concern all of Yugoslavia. This is a question of income-based relations, of pooling labor and resources on the basis of self-management, of planning on the basis of self-management, of free exchange of labor, price systems, social reproduction and taxes, establishment of the system of social information, functioning of delegate assemblies, implementation of the role of executive and administrative organs under developed socialist self-management, self-managing interests and local communities, as well as of communes.

In this connection, proposals for the adoption of laws--that is, draft republican laws on the system of social planning, exchange of labor in business, on executive organs in the system of state administration in the republic, on social councils as an exceptionally important factor for democratic preparation of the more significant decisions in society and other laws--are already being prepared.

With the aim of insuring coordinated approaches to resolving these significant issues, it is proposed that they also be the subject of special, voluntary interrepublican consultations.

Our experiences tell us that an even more intensive linking of the Slovene economy with the economy of other republics and autonomous provinces on the unified Yugoslav market is necessary, not merely for political but for economic reasons. This, of course, is not some kind of new concept. It has been around for some time in planning the development of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, but it is being implemented slowly at best, both here and in Yugoslavia at large.

There are several reasons for the results being so modest. However, the basic results are due to the very slow implementation of the basic goals and principles of the law on associated labor (income-based relations system of the free exchange of labor, system of social reproduction).

In this connection, it is primarily the great indebtedness and dependence of organizations of associated labor on banks, which are still basically conducting their business in the old way, which presents a special problem.

It is our conviction that it will also be necessary to seek, on these self-managing foundations, the solutions for speedier development of less developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the next 5-year period. In Slovenia, we already have significant results in insuring financial resources and technology for less developed municipalities and areas. This will be done through pooling resources on the basis of self-management and through insuring more favorable conditions for investing in these underdeveloped areas. Some initial results already exist with regard to the less developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, within the framework of the law on speedier development of less-developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, according to which up to 20 percent of resources from the obligatory pooling of incomes of the entire social economy, aimed at a more favorable and long-term provision of credits for less-developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, can be pooled on the basis of self-managing agreements by interested organizations of associated labor, of course, within the framework of and in line with the development plans of relevant republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

It is a positive development that this approach, which was initially received with considerable reservation, now has an increasingly broad circle of supporters. In fact, the executive councils of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Montenegro and Slovenia have agreed that our planning and other organs should study, in cooperation with scientific institutions, the experience with the aforementioned 20 percent, in order to incorporate this experience into the new 5-year plan for the development of Yugoslavia and into the relevant laws on realizing the constitutional principle of faster development of the less developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. This initiative is important because it indicates a true self-management path for solving this key question concerning realization of the policy of brotherhood and unity and the more even development of all republics and autonomous provinces.

On the other hand, previous experience indicates that it will be necessary to thoroughly examine the entire system of more rapid development and the transfer of means and knowledge and to cleanse it of everything that is not in keeping with the law on associated labor; that is, everything which ossifies the superseded relations.

Above all, it will be necessary to formulate objective, universal criteria and indicators for determining the level of economic and social development of the various socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and, on the basis of this, to reach agreement as to which republics, with the exception of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, will be treated as insufficiently developed in the coming 5-year plan period and, second, which instruments will be used to realize the policy agreed upon, in order that it should give optimal stimulation to the self-management association of labor and means and to the realization of the specific goal--faster development of the less-developed republics and the fastest development for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, proceeding from the fact that this is the responsibility of all.

I do not think it necessary to deal in particular with the ideopolitical aspect of these problems. However, it should nevertheless be recalled that in this sphere there are questions which could be a source of difficulty when implementing the policy which is agreed upon in principle.

Thus, in the most recent discussions at the expert level, there have again appeared ideas according to which the allegedly more developed republics should be hampered even more, which in fact reflects the idea that the more developed should wait until the less developed catch up with them. However, it is clearly the other way around. More precisely, an approach must be made toward relatively reducing the encumbrances on the organizations of associated labor in the developed republics through obligatory contributions. This is necessary both from the point of view of the development of Yugoslavia as a whole, and from the point of view of our more rapid inclusion in international economic relations, with the aim of developing expanded reproduction on self-management bases.

As for the question of interrepublic relations as a whole, I would like to stress that the democratic coordination of contradictions or conflicting interests between the republics and the socialist autonomous provinces constitutes a revolutionary gain of all our working people, nations and nationalities and that it is becoming an inexhaustible source of strength and cohesion for our entire socialist community and for the stability of its international position.

More than once in the past, the delusion has been shown of those who speculated with the real or artificially created problems appearing in connection with the question of the material position of the republics and the autonomous provinces, and the realization of their full responsibility for complete development within their borders and for Yugoslavia as a whole. Experience so far in the SFRY Assembly (particularly in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces), in the interrepublican committees and other organs of the federation already constitutes an invaluable wealth for all. A spirit of mutual understanding and solidarity and joint responsibility is growing.

It is a fact that, in the entire period following the promulgation of the constitution in 1974, it was not necessary on any occasion to invoke the temporary measures or sanctions envisaged by the constitution in cases where failure to reach agreement would cause serious harm to the community. The practice of social compacts and agreement-reaching is increasingly strong and the methods increasingly self-management in nature. There are more and more examples of bilateral or multilateral interepublican negotiation, which is certainly in the interest of the entire social community, providing, of course, that such direct agreement-reaching takes full account of the interests of the other nations or republics and provinces in our common homeland. However, it will be necessary to continue to construct and, in practice, to consistently apply instruments for increasing efficiency in the process of agreement-reaching, particularly for the consistent fulfillment of those obligations accepted by all participants and for constantly reducing the scope for extraction of solutions by nondemocratic means.

We in Slovenia are aware of the political importance of agreement-reaching between the republics and autonomous provinces. This is not only important from the point of view of solving Yugoslavia's problems--the constant consolidation of its internal stability and thereby the firmness of its international position; it is also of great international importance under current conditions, for it is an example of the democratic coordination of diverse interests, as well as of the solution, between republics and autonomous provinces, of the most complex problems, with full respect for the interests of others and in complete mutual equality and reciprocal responsibility, which is also imperative in relations between states at the international level.

As the SFRY is relatively most developed on the western borders, the Socialist Republic of Slovenia holds special responsibilities in the struggle for strengthening the international position of our country and its security.

The realization by Yugoslavia of the policy of open frontiers and neighborliness is the concern of all of us. We must all be interested in the first impression made on foreigners, who on the whole--about 85 percent--enter Yugoslavia through Slovenia, for the first impression in a foreign country can be decisive in influencing the formation of a final judgment or appraisal, especially concerning democratic behavior, self-management order and security for everyone. Frontier regions, especially when the frontier is open as is Yugoslavia's, are subjected to various foreign influences. For this reason, particular attention is devoted in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia to building up security forces for the struggle against terrorists and subversive actions from outside, and to constructing a system of all-peoples defense and social self-protection. At all levels, especially in the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and municipalities, we are developing unified organs for the field of social self-protection.

This approach is proving to be a very convenient form of socializing the functions of national defense and protection and of developing self-managing awareness and self-managing order in the self-managing socialist community. It may be said that we have succeeded in transforming all-people's defense and social self-protection into a truly integral part of social self-management.

With regard to relations with foreign countries, the question of the position of our national minorities occupies a special place. We strive to develop every aspect of relations with all of our neighbors. However, we must also consistently oppose the policy of assimilating minorities and placing pressure on them, which is being particularly pursued by Austria's leading circles. We are striving to develop cooperation with Austria in all spheres in which common interests exist. We consider it necessary to insist on implementation of the state treaty, both with regard to the Slovene and Croatian minorities and with regard to the revanchist and Nazi forces that are opposed to cooperation between Austria and Socialist Yugoslavia and which represent a base for various hostile activities against our country. This is, after all, in the interest of Austria itself.

The conclusion of the Osimo accords was followed by the opening of fresh prospects for relations of fullest cooperation between Italy and our country. In the area populated by the Slovene minority, the situation generally improved somewhat under the influence of newly created climate in Italy, although the different treatment of the minority still exists in three provinces of the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and although strong forces are at work there trying to keep things as they are. Bearing these circumstances and other experiences in mind, we have tried for a considerable time to work, along with efforts to protect the rights of the minority, for the constant strengthening of the material basis of our minority by developing various forms of economic cooperation, including joint investment.

Economic stability enables the national minorities to be an active and independent factor both in relation to their mother country and to the majority people of the country in which they live. Various forms of economic cooperation also contribute to improvement of the living conditions of the population on both sides of the border. The assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia has dealt with these problems in a special document and it would be desirable if such a system were also built within the framework of the federation. In view of this, we are vigilantly following any manifestations of resistance in Trieste (in the Trieste newspaper, for instance), in the course of which we must always be able to assess the specific gravity of individual manifestations in Trieste and the general balance of forces in Italy, as well as the policy of the reactionary circles in Europe and outside it, who are not interested in seeing us prosper.

With regard to the field of Yugoslavia's international policy, I should only like to mention that all social factors in Slovenia are involved in the effort to keep the broadest masses well informed, and to enable them to understand and to take active part in implementation of the policy of nonalinement and the struggle for closer ties between the nonalined and other developing countries, both within the framework of programs of bilateral and diverse economic, scientific, technical and cultural forms of cooperation and in Yugoslavia itself, as well as in the efforts to establish a new international economic system. A number of organizations of associated labor have already achieved significant results and continue to broaden the base of their activities in individual countries ("Gorenje" in Nigeria, "Iskra" in Venezuela and Ecuador, "Amona" in Iraq, "Slovenijales" in the Central African empire and Mexico, "Krka" and "Jugotekstil" in Kenya, "Lek" and "Tomos" in Ghana and so forth).

It is necessary to realize more quickly and through joint efforts the association of labor and means in the country for joint ventures abroad, which would also be, among other things, the most effective medicine against the disloyal competition of foreign countries. Secondly, it is necessary to continue constructing the system of economic relations with other countries, particularly with the developing countries, and to pursue the kind of currency, monetary and customs policy which will give greater business security to the important collectives in their realization of (?import) obligations and arrangements for developing countries, in view of the imperialist pressures on these countries. The establishment of a Yugoslav bank for economic relations with foreign countries will constitute a long-awaited meeting of stability and greater attraction for foreign capital in such undertakings. For this reason, it is necessary to do everything possible so that the federal law on the Yugoslav bank for economic relations with foreign countries can be passed as soon as possible.

In addition to this, organized action will be necessary in all the republics, autonomous provinces and in the federation so that the self-management essence of the law for areas of economic cooperation with foreign countries should find full expression as soon as possible. For the present disharmony between the self-management basis, which is the foundation of the foreign exchange and foreign trade systems, and the policy of prescribing the amount of goods to be imported, which is affecting a large number of these goods at the moment, is depriving the newly formed self-management interest communities for economic relations with foreign countries of their basic responsibilities for self-management agreement-reaching, in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries.

In conclusion, I would feel that I had left out something important if I failed to mention on this occasion that the international center for management of enterprises in social ownership in the developing countries has been functioning in Ljubljana since 1974. In fact, this is a real, joint institution of the nonalined countries and the developing countries. Twenty-eight developing countries have already ratified the statute of this scientific, research, educational, consultative and documentational institution and it has already operated effectively for 4 years, Dr Anton Vratusa said in conclusion.

Toasts Exchanged

LD0720032Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--At the luncheon held today after the talks with the leading political aktiv of Slovenia at Brdo near Kranj, Franc Popit, president of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee, toasted President Tito and thanked him once again for the meeting. He then said:

"We shall take your words as a pointer for our future work in order to achieve even greater results than we have up to now.

"I would like to stress once again the successes which the Yugoslav working class, our working people, have achieved. These successes stem in fact from their good fortune in having a communist party such as ours--politically, ideologically and actionally united--and from the fact that you head this party. Your great creativity, your militancy, your ability to realistically assess events, both in our country and in the world, are known to all. Throughout the world, you are known for having chosen those paths which have made it possible not only for Yugoslavia but for the entire world to go forward.

"I wish you--and this is also the wish of all our people in Slovenia and Yugoslavia--long life and hope that you will lead our country and party along the path toward even greater successes," Franc Popit said at the end of his toast.

Thanking Popit for the warm words of the toast, President Tito said:

"I must say that I have gained a very good impression, on the basis of your information, of all the problems which not only you in Slovenia but our entire country have faced and dealt with. You have grasped all this. Now the adopted attitudes and conclusions should be implemented. And as you have said yourselves, it is necessary to work so that the League of Communists is mobilized in this direction. Because it is the League of Communists which is first and foremost, responsible for implementation of that which has been decided on, of that which has been agreed on, both along the party as well as the state line. This is very important now.

"I think that you will overcome certain economic difficulties which you still have, although you are at the top in terms of economic successes. You also have the highest social product and the highest standard. But this should not satisfy you; you should go further. One should not wait, as some think, for others who are being helped to reach your level. Were you to wait, then they, too, would not develop quickly enough. The more quickly one goes forward--as is the case with Slovenia--the better it will be for others as well. These and similar issues of our development should not be looked at from the point of view of some narrow partial interests, but only from the point of view of the interests of our community as a whole.

"I think that nobody need envy Slovenia its successes. On the contrary, all others should rejoice that a republic in Yugoslavia--which was, of course, more developed than others before it--should achieve such notable results in a relatively short period."

President Tito said, among other things, that he is pleased that Slovenia has achieved such results. In fact, Yugoslavia as a whole has achieved great results. He said we have become accustomed to criticizing rather than praising ourselves. It is a good thing for us to be modest, but we should not exaggerate this. We have been able to achieve this thanks to the creative efforts of our working people, who have known when it was necessary to tighten the belt. Now we must be vigilant in order to ensure that not just one section of the working class must tighten its belt. This is no longer necessary. We must do everything in the sociopolitical and economic sphere to ensure that our entire working class acquires what belongs to it, in order to create conditions for it which should characterize a socialist country.

In conclusion, Tito said: "I wish you, comrades, much success in your future work, because this will be to the benefit of our entire country."

FRG'S BRANDT CONTINUES TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

LD071554Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] who arrived in our country last night at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had talks in Ljubljana today with Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Participating in the talks on the German side were Horst Ehmke, member of the SPD Executive; Hans Dingels, head of the international department of the SPD Executive; and Jesco von Puttkamer, FRG ambassador in our country. Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and Ronald Strelec, chairman of the commission for international economic and political questions of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia.

Talks with Dolanc

In the 2 hour talks which were held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual respect, both sides informed the other about topical issues in the world, in their countries and parties. Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, informed their guests about the importance of and the tasks adopted at the 11th Congress of the LCY, the results of the conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries in Belgrade and the results of the recent visit to our country made by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP and premier of the PRC State Council. The talks also related to further strengthening the economic and political relations between the two countries, eradicating terrorism and other questions of interest to both sides.

Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, gave credit to Yugoslavia as a champion of peace in the world, and to its nonalined policy. At the same time, he expressed support for our country's negotiations with the EEC for greater economic cooperation with the community. Brandt informed his hosts about the activities of his party in the Socialist International, and then spoke about the political and economic situation in the FRG.

The talks between the two delegations continued this afternoon.

It is expected that Josip Broz Tito, president of the Republic and of the LCY, will receive Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, tomorrow.

Meets With Bakaric

LD071910Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Willy Brandt, chairman of the FRG Social Democratic Party, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the president of the republic and the LCY, had a meeting this afternoon in Ljubljana with Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

In an exhaustive exchange of views, Brandt and Bakaric discussed topical issues of international economic and political relations, particularly those relations between developed and developing countries, as well as other issues of mutual interest.

VRHOVEC CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

Issues Press Statement

LD071858Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bern--At the end of his official visit to Switzerland, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, made the following statement to the Yugoslav press.

My visit to Switzerland came about at the invitation of the Swiss Government. It seemed to us that it would be a very good thing to accept this invitation at this time, because the relations between two European countries, one of which is neutral--Switzerland--and the other nonalined--Yugoslavia--are at stake, and it was therefore of interest to discuss our bilateral cooperation and our bilateral relations, as well as to exchange views and opinions on world events, on major problems facing the world, and to try in particular to jointly assess the development of circumstances in Europe and what we, as neutral and nonalined countries, can do together to further improve these circumstances.

Within the framework of the Helsinki Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Vrhovec went on, a high degree of cooperation has been reached between neutral and nonalined countries in Europe. This was also manifested at the Belgrade CSCE meeting. All of this has offered appropriate encouragement to Minister Aubert and myself to find, in the course of our exchange of views and opinions, where and in what aspects we should continue to cooperate.

Vrhovec continued: I can say that, in this respect, we achieved a high degree of mutual understanding and that it is our joint view that neutral and nonalined countries in Europe must make maximum efforts to ensure that the spirit and the content of the Helsinki Final Act are implemented as comprehensively and as successfully as possible. Thus, we are convinced that bloc division in Europe cannot insure lasting peace and lasting progress for Europe, and that, by joint efforts, including, of course, all those in Europe who have the same goals, we should work to overcome this bloc division through positive evolution and to spread an atmosphere, climate and a system of relations among European countries which will truly transform Europe into a continent of peace, cooperation and security.

Vrhovec said: Bilateral relations comprised a very essential sphere of our talks. There is no dark shadow of any kind between our two countries which would exert a negative influence on these relations. But there are certain difficulties which must not escape our attention. We talked about these in a spirit of understanding, of course, and I put forward Yugoslavia's desire that Switzerland do as much as it can, so that we may try, together, to overcome these problems. This refers, above all, to the relatively high and unsatisfactory trade deficit on the Yugoslav side, for we believe that the solution does not lie in our restricting imports from Switzerland but, on the contrary, in the necessity of working together to create real and positive possibilities for strengthening Yugoslav export to Switzerland's markets.

Vrhovec continued: The other aspect of these relations is the question of concluding a new social convention. In this field, we still operate on the basis of some agreements from the distant past, which were concluded between the Kingdom of Serbia and the Swiss Confederation. The second problem regards the question of achieving an agreement on a method of legal aid. This is very topical today, due to the fact that a considerable number of our citizens temporarily live and work in Switzerland.

Vrhovec added: We also put forward our great concern for those Yugoslav citizens who temporarily live and work in other countries. A large number of our citizens who work in Switzerland have a university education, which is to say that they are highly skilled. A large part of our national income was invested in their education. Of course, we also gain certain benefits from their work there, but we believe that we should do everything possible to ensure that the working conditons and residences of our people there, as well as of their children, are the best possible. Considerable improvements can still be made in this field.

Vrhovec said: Although this is not an acute problem in our relations, we also pointed out to those with whom we had talks that we look upon our workers and our people there as a happy bridge which links and consolidates the friendship between our peoples. And it is precisely because of this that we also pointed out a negative aspect. This is the existence in Switzerland of emigre organizations which are hostile to our country. True, they are not allowed to and do not concern themselves with terrorist activities, but these organizations are linking themselves extensively and on a broad basis with explicit terrorist organizations outside Switzerland--in Europe and elsewhere--and at times, they even hold meetings in Switzerland which serves as the base for terrorist activities elsewhere. We also drew attention to this aspect, although we did not consider it to be an acute problem in our relations.

Vrhovec went on: We also exchanged our opinions and views on world events. In many respects, of course, we agree. In spheres where our views differ, no problem exists in terms of the good development of our cooperation. We said that we should, and are ready to, work together on resolving such problems as the question of disarmament, halting the arms race, decolonizing Africa, finding a positive solution to Namibia's independence and questions such as, for instance, the resolution of very serious problems in relations between developed and developing countries. This means a trend toward solutions that would lead us into a new system of international economic relations, which would make for a more equitable and a more just participation of all in production, as well as in the distribution of resources; a condition which, as you know, is not the case today. As a highly developed country, Switzerland is undoubtedly examining this problem and we hope that we shall cooperate successfully in this sphere.

Returns to Belgrade

LD071526Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 7, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec returned to Belgrade today after his two-day official visit to Switzerland.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary had talks with his host, Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert, on current international problems and bilateral cooperation [was] assessed by both sides as very successful. The Vrhovec visit is considered important encouragement for a further advancement of relations between the two countries in all fields and enabled agreement on future cooperation in many fields.

Switzerland expressed its readiness to take effective measures to remove the difficulties in bilateral economic relations burdening trade between the two countries and the cause of the trade deficit for Yugoslavia which has reached about 100 million dollars.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary was also received by Swiss Confederation Chancellor Willi Ritchard.

PEOPLE'S ARMY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO DPRK 8 SEP

LD080930Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0818 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang--Today, a Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] delegation headed by Col Stane Potocar, chief of the general staff of the YPA, ended a visit to the DPRK which lasted several days.

The delegation was here at the invitation of O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK.

During its stay, the YPA delegation held talks with its hosts. The results of their inter-army cooperation were discussed and the mutual desire was expressed for this cooperation to be further enriched and expanded. The YPA delegation also visited the military academy of the DPRK and certain units of this country's armed forces. President Kim Il-song of the DPRK decorated Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the YPA General Staff, with the Order of Freedom, the highest military decoration of the DPRK, and the other members of the delegation with high military decorations. These decorations, it was said at the ceremony, represent a symbol of friendship and recognition for the struggle of the nations of Yugoslavia for liberation. The YPA delegation was seen off at the airport in Pyongyang by O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, and a group of high-ranking officers.

Arrives in Peking

LD080902Y Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0520 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peking--A Yugoslav People's Army delegation headed by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff, arrived in Peking today on an official and friendly visit to the People's Liberation Army of China [PLA].

The delegation was met at Peking airport by Yang Yung, deputy chief of the General Staff; Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the General Staff; Huang Yu-kun, deputy director of the General Political Department of the PLA; Jao Cheng-hsi, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the PLA; and other high-ranking military leaders of the Chinese Army.

Col Gen Potocar and the members of the military delegation will spend several days in the PRC and will hold talks with their hosts. The Yugoslav military delegation will also visit several units of the PLA in Peking and other towns, which they will be visiting during their stay in the PRC. Also present at the welcome were Dusan Gruber, charge d'affaires for the Yugoslav Embassy in Peking; Col Slavke Milojevic, military attache; and the military attache of the DPRK Embassy in Peking.

SERBIAN DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRG PROVINCE

LD072014Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Muelheim, September 7, (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia headed by President of the Assembly of Serbia Dusan Ckrebic, currently on a visit t the Federal Republic of Germany province North Rhein-Westphalia, had talks in Dusseldorf with representatives of the government and the parliament of this province.

In the talks, it was stressed that in cooperation between Yugoslav and the Federal republic enterprises, many problems exist, for example, trade imbalance. It was stated that the creation of conditions for bigger Yugoslav exports to the Federal Republic would be beneficial to both countries because this would enable further expansion of their economic and other cooperation.

It was assessed as positive that many questions regarding the life and the work of Yugoslavs temporarily employed in this province have been settled. It was stressed, however, that it is necessary to find solutions more quickly to a number of still open questions.

PRC FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE 7 SEP

LD071810Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 7, (TANJUG)--A delegation of Chinese financial experts headed by Minister of Finance Chang Ching-fu arrived here on a several-day official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

This year, Yugoslav-Chinese trade is expected to reach a value of 200 million U.S. dollars as opposed to 89 million last year. This increase in trade as well as in possibilities for developing other forms of cooperation will also require a review of prospects for promoting and expanding financial cooperation, a subject the two countries' financial experts are expected to discuss.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATE ADDRESSES IPU CONFERENCE IN BONN

LD071844Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1631 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bonn, Sep 7, (TANJUG)--"The gap is further growing between the industrially developed and the developing countries. The economic growth rate in the developing countries for this decade is lower than the rate realized in the previous decade. What this means is that while the concentration of power continues among the rich, poverty further increases among the developing countries."

The member of the Yugoslav delegation to the Bonn Interparliamentary Union's annual conference, Natalija Grzetic, has set out this in the general debate. The Yugoslav delegate said that resistance to the new international economic order, called for by the non-aligned and other developing countries, is not of an "objective nature" but that it, instead, reflects the attempts of the developed to preserve their privileges.

The Yugoslav delegate urged reforms in the international trade system toward protecting the economies of the developing countries.

KING OF SWEDEN TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT IN SEPTEMBER

AU071307Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Text] TANJUG--At the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia during the course of this month.

MEMBERSHIP OF DELEGATION ATTENDING LIBYAN FESTIVITIES

AU061008Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] TANJUG--A Yugoslav delegation led by Milan Vukasovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, is attending the celebrations in Tripoli held on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Libyan revolution. The delegation also consists of Ferhad Kotoric, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Safet Serifovic, ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; Dusan Bjelogrlic, member of the SAWPY Presidium, Milos Tepavcevic, member of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation; and Dusan Zavisnik, chief of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

ZARKOVIC BRIEFS PARTY ORGANS ON HUA KUO-FENG'S VISIT

LD071556Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and member of the SFRY Presidency, today spoke to secretaries of basic organizations and sections of the League of Communists in organs and organizations of the federation, concerning the significance and results of Hua Kuo-feng's recent visit to Yugoslavia. A number of officials from federal organs and organizations also attended the talk.

BAKARIC TO REPRESENT TITO AT PAZIN CELEBRATION

AU071516Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Sep 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Tito will be the sponsor of the main celebration of the unification of Istria, Rijeka, Zadar and the islands with the mother country, which will be held on 24 September in Pazin. This has been announced at the press conference of the [Croatian] republican committee for the organization of the celebration. Valdimir Bakaric, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will represent Comrade Tito at the celebration.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES ADMIRAL MAMULA TO MARK NAVY DAY

LD071254Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--To mark 10 September, Navy Day, Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, received a navy delegation led by Admiral Branko Mamula, assistant federal secretary and commander of the naval district, in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today.

On this occasion, General Ljubicic congratulated Admiral Mamula and all members of this arm of our armed forces on the coming holiday, and wished them success in their work in further strengthening our navy and armed forces as a whole.

Admiral Branko Mamula and the members of the delegation, which included Rear Admiral Veljko Dokmanovic, Vice Admiral Milan Vranes and other officers, informed the federal secretary of the results which the units and installations of our navy have achieved in the elapsed period.

At the navy staff, Admiral Mamula presented General Ljubicic with charters and medallions of the shipping institute and navy electronics works, the symbol of the "Crvena Zvijezda" vessel, an album of photographs of the 31st Yugoslav People's Army sports championships, and other appropriate symbols of the navy. Present at the reception of the navy delegation were Col Gen Petar Matic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Col Gen Dusmil Zarac, secretary of the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Ilija Radakovic; and other colleagues of the federal secretary for national defense.

NEW MODERN MISSILE GUNBOAT TO UNDERGO NAVY TESTING

AU0718165Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 78 p 11 AU

[Radovan Kovacevic article, "Ramiz Sadiku's Rockets"]

[Summary] A new fast navy boat, having powerful launchers, a radar tower and guns has recently appeared in the Adriatic. At the naval district command, we were told that this is "the latest and one of the most modern vessels of our naval forces, the 'Ramiz Sadiku' missile gunboat." "The gunboat carries the most modern and very precise missiles and classical artillery weapons." The gunboat commander, a young, energetic man, told us that "This is one of the best boats in the world in its class." "It can operate under all conditions in the Adriatic. There is no storm that could stop it...."

When we asked whose idea it was to build this boat, we were told that the idea came from our highest military leaders, and that the supreme commander himself showed interest in the boat and supported the project. The boat was developed by the navigation institute of the Yugoslav Navy in Zagreb. "The boat is neither large nor heavy and this gives it a great advantage over similar vessels."

The missile gunboat is constantly vigilant, even when the crew is asleep. "For instance, if an enemy plane approaches, the weapons will open fire without gunners and others assisting them, and very precisely, too. After the first rounds have been fired, the crew will be at their posts. There is nothing, therefore, that can surprise our missile gunboats!" "The missiles have a great range and warheads of great destructive power. Immediately after being launched, the missiles select the target themselves! At first they are guided by radar and by the boat computer, while later they 'find their bearings' themselves and are unerring..."

The boat commander told us that all members of the crew are members of the League of Communists. Members of the crew are either men coming from academies who bring along great theoretical knowledge or experienced men with long service.

The "Ramiz Sadiku" gunboat is now being tested. None of the equipment and installations have yet been tested and no test firing has been carried out. "When all this is done, the gunboat will soon be festively entered in the naval fleet list."

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DRUG TRAFFIC PREVENTION

AU0713085Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 78 p 30 AU

[Djuro Dagorac report on interview with Vido Popadic, adviser in the Federal Customs Administration]

[Summary] "In the past 7 years, Yugoslav customs officials have confiscated 7,472 kg of hashish and 30.5 kg of opium, and have found 384 drug smugglers, including 22 Yugoslav citizens." [paragraph continues]

"According to these figures, Yugoslavia ranks among the leading countries in the world in uncovering drug traffic, an evil which has embraced the world."

The role of the customs service in preventing drug traffic is determined by laws and regulations, and the service cooperates with internal affairs organs, Vido Popadic, adviser in the Federal Customs Administration, told us. Drugs of vegetable origin pass through Yugoslavia on their way from the East to the West, and synthetic drugs travel in the opposite direction.

"How are the customs officials trained to discover drugs?

"We have organized special training for our workers. In practice, they apply the so-called indicative method: The ability to perceive details in the behavior of travelers and in vehicles, Popadic explained."

Men are helped by trained dogs and instruments that register fumes.

"Broad international cooperation is especially important in uncovering drugs and smugglers.

"It is known that our country is a member of Interpol, an international organization. We cooperate very successfully with our national bureau of Interpol. Yugoslavia is also a member of the customs cooperation council with its seat in Brussels, and we are very active there. We also have special state agreements on customs cooperation with Italy, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and France. Among neighboring countries we lack such agreements only with Greece and Albania, Popadic says.

Thus, a legal basis for good cooperation exists. The attitude adopted by Turkey and Bulgaria regarding drugs of vegetable origin is of particular importance to us.

"Bulgarian organs are very successful in uncovering drugs. We do not know the exact figures, but they are significant. The Turkish organs also exert great efforts and they contribute greatly to preventing drug traffic."

Some countries ban the use of alcohol but allow the use of hashish. Some people demand that some drugs be legalized, but this is unacceptable because soft drugs lead to use of hard ones, Popadic says.

Legal production of drugs for medical purposes is regulated by international conventions. Alkaloid of Skopje extracts opium from poppies grown in our country.

"The average drug smuggler caught is 30 years old. They are chiefly traders, shop assistants, drop-out students, drivers.... There are quite a few women, chiefly secretaries, typists, but there are also teachers."

Some of the confiscated drugs which are useful for medical purposes are turned over to authorized dealers, and other confiscated drugs are burned in furnaces such as the Obrenovac thermoelectric power station near Belgrade.

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